

VIAGGIO DI LEONARDO FEA  
IN BIRMANIA E REGIONI VICINE

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LI.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF THE PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA

OBTAINED BY SIGN. L. FEA IN BURMA

BY MARTIN JACOBY

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The second collection of Phytophaga obtained by Sign. L. Fea at Burmah contains even more numerous and interesting new species than the first, which were described by me in the Genoa Annals for 1889. The species of that collection amounted to 167 of which more than 80 were new. The present captures contain about 160 new forms, more or less numerously represented, all distinguished by their perfect condition and careful mounting, so that the entomological science has greatly benefited by Sign. Fea's explorations and careful collecting. I have added a few species contained in my collection from the Burmah Ruby mines. At the end of the description I have given a complete list of all the species obtained by Sign. Fea.

CRIOCERIDAE

1. *Lema robusta*, n. sp.

Black, above fulvous, the antennae short, the joints compressed, the thorax subquadrate, sparingly and finely punctured, elytra convex, cylindrical, without depression, deeply punctured anteriorly, the interstices costate at the apex.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of robust and broadly subcylindrical shape, the head deeply constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the supra-orbital grooves very deep, eyes deeply notched, antennae only extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the basal joint fulvous, the third and following joints widened and compressed, opaque, the apex of the terminal joint fulvous; thorax not longer than broad, moderately constricted at the sides, the basal sulcus distinct but not deep, the surface very minutely and sparingly punctured; elytra very convex, without any basal depression, strongly and deeply punctured anteriorly, the punctures gradually diminishing posteriorly, the interstices longitudinally costate at the apex, the 9.<sup>th</sup> row of punctures entire; underside and legs black, sparingly clothed with silvery pubescence the pygidium fulvous above.

Teinzò, May. A single specimen.

Principally distinguished by the short and flattened antennae, usually found amongst species of the genus *Crioceris*.

## 2. *Lema mandibularis*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae (the basal two joints excepted) the labrum and mandibles and the tarsi black, mandibles very robust and prominent, thorax impunctate, elytra with a slight basal depression, regularly punctate-striate, the ninth row entire.

Length 3 lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the vertex with two smooth tubercles, the orbital grooves rather feebly marked, labrum, clypeus and the mandibles black, the latter strongly produced and prominent, antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the basal two joints fulvous the third and fourth joints equal; thorax slightly broader than long, the sides but moderately constricted, the basal sulcus deep, the surface impunctate, fulvous; elytra fulvous with a slight aeneous lustre, the base very slightly depressed at the suture, the punctures regular and as usually, much finer posteriorly, the inter-

stices flat, impunctate, slightly costate at the sides near the apex, the 9.<sup>th</sup> row uninterrupted; underside and legs fulvous, clothed with yellow pubescence, tarsi black.

Palon (Pegu). A single specimen.

The produced anterior portion of the head and the strongly developed mandibles distinguishes this species from any other Eastern form with which I am acquainted.

### 3. *Lema dimidiatipennis*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the labrum black, the thorax not broader than long, punctured at the middle; elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the base slightly convex, the anterior half fulvous, the posterior one black.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, the space between the eyes triangularly raised, the lateral grooves deep, the eyes triangularly notched, the labrum black; antennae slender, entirely filiform, the second to the fifth joints gradually lengthened; thorax scarcely longer than broad deeply constricted at the sides, this constriction bounded above by a distinct ridge, the basal sulcation deep, the surface with a few minute punctures on the disc and anteriorly, fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra with a slight but distinct depression below the base, deeply punctured anteriorly, the punctuation diminishing gradually in depth towards the apex at which place the interstices are slightly convex, the anterior half fulvous, the posterior one black, the anterior margin of this colour convex (in one specimen the posterior half is dark violaceous), underside and legs fulvous.

Palon (Pegu) August, September.

This species was formerly considered by me as a variety of *L. stevensi* (Ann. Mus. Civ. Genoa, 1889, p. 152) but several other specimens being contained in this collection proving the constancy in structural details and coloration I must look upon them as specific characters. *L. dimidiatipennis* resembles somewhat *L. papuana*, Lac. but independent of the quite different

sculpture of the elytra in that species the dark colour of the elytra extends much further upwards.

4. **Lema obscuritarsis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the labrum and antennae (the first joint excepted) black; thorax scarcely longer than broad, elytra metallic dark blue, strongly punctate-striate, tarsi more or less fuscous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, the frontal tubercles divided by a longitudinal groove, eyes deeply notched, labrum black, antennae extending to about half the length of the elytra black, the first joint fulvous, the fourth joint longer than the third; thorax nearly quadrate, but very moderately constricted at the sides, the transverse groove distinct, the surface with a few fine punctures anteriorly and at the sides only; scutellum fulvous; elytra rather flattened obsoletely depressed below the base, dark blue, very distinctly and regularly punctate-striate, the interstices convex near the apex; legs fulvous, tarsi obscure fuscous.

Palon. A single specimen.

Nearly allied to *L. mouhoti*, Baly but smaller, the head not constricted behind the eyes and the antennae black instead of fulvous.

5. **Lema birmanica**, n. sp.

Reddish-fulvous, the head not constricted behind, labrum black; thorax not longer than broad, impunctate; elytra dark blue, the extreme apex fulvous, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex near the apex.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate not constricted behind, the frontal elevations distinct, divided by a narrow longitudinal groove, labrum bluish-black, antennae extending to half the length of the elytra entirely fulvous; thorax slightly broader than long, moderately constricted at the sides, the basal sulci very deep and followed

by another more obsolete transverse groove, the surface impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly depressed below the base, the punctures deep and large anteriorly, gradually diminishing towards the apex, the latter narrowly fulvous.

Palon, September, Malewoon in Tenasserim, July, August.

Very closely allied to *L. stevensi*, Baly and of the same coloration, but the head not constricted behind the eyes, the thorax entirely impunctate as well as the elytral interstices.

6. **Lema feae**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the breast and the abdomen (partly) black; thorax impunctate transversely biimpressed, elytra with deep basal depression, finely punctate-striate, the 9.<sup>th</sup> row entire, the interstice at the apex costate.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Head not constricted behind the eyes, the latter large, deeply notched and surrounded by deep lateral grooves, lower portion of face testaceous, antennae about half the length of the body, fulvous, the 8.<sup>th</sup> joint slightly concave at its upper edge; thorax slightly broader than long, moderately constricted at the sides, the disc with an anterior and a posterior transverse sulcus, entirely impunctate; scutellum truncate at its apex; elytra deeply depressed below the base, deeply punctured at the basal portion and within the depression, the rest of the surface more finely punctate, all the punctures surrounded by a piceous ring, the interstices impunctate, strongly thickened at the apex; underside black, the last four abdominal segments fulvous; posterior femora shorter than the elytra, the clawjoint piceous.

Carin Chebà, 900-1100 meter. A single specimen.

7. **Lema palonensis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennae fuscous, head and thorax impunctate, elytra with deep basal depression, deeply punctured within the depression, more finely punctate-striate

posteriorly, the 9.<sup>th</sup> row entire, the interstices costate at the apex.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head moderately constricted behind the eyes, raised between the latter, the elevation divided by a short longitudinal groove, supra-ocular grooves deep, eyes deeply notched, clypeus sparingly pubescent, antennae extending to rather more than half the length of the body, fulvous, the 6.<sup>th</sup> to the 10.<sup>th</sup> joints obscure fuscous, pubescent; thorax not longer than broad, moderately constricted at the sides, the basal sulcus rather deep, the surface entirely impunctate; scutellum truncate at the apex, its lower edge concave; elytra deeply depressed within the shoulders and below the base, regularly punctate-striate, the punctures not very closely placed and much deeper within the depression than at the rest of the disc; underside clothed with golden yellow pubescence, the apex of the tarsal joints and the claws obscure piceous.

Palon (Pegu). A single specimen.

#### 8. *Crioceris humeralis*, n. sp.

Piceous, finely pubescent below; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate at the disc only, the base strongly raised, each with a large subquadrate humeral flavous spot.

Length 3 lines.

Head elongate, impunctate, the eyes deeply triangularly notched, the lateral grooves deep, antennae not extending much beyond the base of the elytra, dark chestnut-coloured or piceous, gradually widened towards the apex, the basal four joints small nearly equal and shining, the others opaque, scarcely longer than broad; thorax slightly longer than broad, moderately constricted at the middle, subcylindrical, the surface with two rows of fine punctures at the centre of the disc; scutellum small; elytra with the basal portion strongly raised towards the suture, dark chestnut-coloured, the punctures fine but much stronger at the first three rows near the suture and

disappearing altogether near the apex, a few widely placed punctures also accompany the lateral margin, the humeral portion is occupied by a large subquadrate flavous patch which extends downwards nearly to the middle but not to the sutural margin, this patch is entirely impunctate and surrounded by a darker margin; legs and underside clothed with fine yellowish pubescence.

Carin Chebà 1000-1100 meter, December 1888.

Of this pretty little species, which somewhat resembles *C. scapularis*, Baly, two specimens were obtained; they are of a dark chestnut-colour and may be at once recognized by the pale yellow patch which occupies the shoulders.

#### 9. *Temnaspis flavicornis*, n. sp.

Reddish fulvous, the antennae flavous, the four anterior tibiae and all the tarsi, black; thorax very sparingly punctured; elytra black, shining, finely punctured and clothed with black pubescence.

Length 5 lines.

Of rather robust and broad shape, reddish fulvous, the head remotely punctured at the vertex, closely near the eyes sparingly clothed with black erect hairs, the clypeus transversely subquadrate, with a transverse sulcation, the apex of the mandibles black, antennae flavous, extending to the base of the elytra, the first four joints shining, the others opaque, of silky appearance and very strongly flattened and widened; thorax narrowed towards the apex, the posterior angles raised into a blunt tubercle, the disc rather depressed at the middle, very sparingly punctured and pubescent; scutellum fulvous, its apex truncate; elytra slightly constricted towards the middle, the shoulders very prominent and obliquely shaped, the surface shining, black with similar coloured pubescence and finely punctured; the posterior femora with two stout teeth, the outer margin of the tibiae and the tarsi, black, metasternum raised at each side into a conical protuberance.

Carin Chebà 900-1100 meter.

It is possible, that this species only represents a variety of *T. nigripennis*, Jac. but the general colour is more reddish, the thorax has the posterior angles raised and the tibiae and all the tarsi are black.

10. ***Temnaspis nigroplagiata***, n. sp.

Fulvous, a spot at the head and at the middle of the thorax, one or two at the posterior femora and the metasternum black; head and thorax closely punctured, elytra clothed with grey pubescence, closely punctured, a transverse spot at the base and another below the middle, black, the apex flavous.

Length 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head finely rugosely punctured, the middle with a triangular black spot and a smaller one between the antennae, the latter obscure fulvous, the four first joints shining, the others opaque; thorax rather strongly narrowed in front about one half broader than long, the posterior angles oblique, the surface rather closely and irregularly punctured, longitudinally depressed at the middle, fulvous, a round spot at the sides and a more elongate subtriangular spot at the middle of the disc, black, the latter clothed with silky greyish pubescence; scutellum black, pubescent; elytra very closely and finely punctured anteriorly, the punctation nearly disappearing near the apex, the disc fulvous, closely covered with silky greyish pubescence, a transverse oblique band at the base, slightly narrowed near the suture and another slightly more rounded band below the middle, as well as the lateral margin near the apex, black, the space below the second band, flavous; the breast, metasternum and the abdominal segments at the middle (the apical one excepted) as well as a spot at the anterior coxae and at the four posterior femora, black, extreme apex of the latter, flavous, their anterior portion reddish fulvous; the intermediate and posterior tibiae strongly curved, the metasternum conically raised at each side; posterior femora toothed near the apex, at each side.



Carin Chebà 900-1100 m.

The amount of black at the underside differs in the two specimens before me; *T. nigroplagiata* seems closely allied to *T. bengalensis*, Westw. but differs in the markings of the head, thorax and elytra and the colour of the posterior femora.

## CLYTHRIDAE

### 11. *Clythra annamita*, LEFÈVRE.

Rangoon, Palon (Pegu), also Saigon (Cochinchina).

The number and shape of the elytral markings in this species is variable, sometimes the anterior spot is absent or divided into two and the posterior band also varies in width.

### 12. *Diapromorpha coerulea*, n. sp.

Fulvous below, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) the breast and the tarsi, black; head, thorax and elytra metallic dark blue, thorax punctured at the base, elytra closely and finely punctured.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of elongate, subcylindrical shape, the head impunctate at the vertex, the latter swollen, the lower part of the face flattened, finely punctured, separated from the vertex by a well marked transverse groove, labrum and palpi piceous, the base of the mandibles, fulvous; antennae not quite extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the posterior angles distinct, the surface with an obsolete oblique depression near the posterior angles, impunctate, with the exception of some fine punctures near the basal margin; scutellum smooth, triangular the apex pointed; elytra subcylindrical, the basal lobe rather strongly produced, the surface very finely and closely punctured throughout; pygidium not covered by the elytra, bluish, finely pubescent; below

fulvous, finely pubescent, the tibiae more or less fuscous, the breast and the tarsi, bluish-black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi slightly longer than the second joint.

Carin Chebà, May, December. Two specimens.

This species differs entirely in coloration from any of its allies.

13. **Diapromorpha melanocephala**, n. sp.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax fulvous, impunctate, elytra subcylindrical, finely and not closely punctured in irregular rows, fulvous, a small obscure spot on the shoulder, piceous.

Length 4 lines.

Head black, shining, impunctate, finely strigose between the eyes and with a distinct triangular depression at the same place, a little lower, antennae not extending to the base of the thorax (♀?) black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second and third joints very small; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides deflexed, the lateral margin straight, the medial lobe rounded and produced, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, shining; scutellum broad, pointed at the apex, the basal portion fulvous, the apical one black; elytra cylindrical, the lateral lobe scarcely produced, the disc with irregular rows of fine punctures, which are approached in pairs near the lateral margin; pygidium black, not covered by the elytra, finely punctured; underside and legs black, clothed with yellowish pubescence, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Carin Ascii-Ghecù, 1400-1500 m. March.

Of this species, of which I cannot find any description agreeing with it, only a single apparently female specimen was obtained; the last abdominal segment has a deep, round fovea.

14. **Diapromorpha gigantea**, n. sp.

Robust, subcylindrical, narrowed posteriorly, bluish-black, the basal joints of the antennae piceous; head and thorax black,

impunctate; elytra closely and distinctly punctured, the basal margin, a transverse band near the middle and another near the apex, flavous.

Length  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lines.

Of convex, cylindrical and posteriorly distinctly narrowed shape, the vertex of the head swollen, impunctate, the space in front of the eyes finely strigose, the clypeus broad, flattened, bounded at the sides by a deep oblique groove, which is preceded by a narrow ridge, labrum and palpi black; antennae scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, the lower three joints dark fulvous or piceous, the second and third one very small, the others black triangularly widened; thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides narrowed in front, the posterior angles distinct, posterior margin produced into a rounded lobe at the middle, the surface with some obsolete depressions near the sides, shining, black, impunctate with the exception of some extremely fine punctures at the sides; scutellum triangular, smooth, its apex pointed; elytra narrowed towards the apex, closely and distinctly punctured the interstices also very finely punctate, black, the basal margin narrowly flavous, this colour not extending to the suture, another flavous band is placed immediately before the middle, this band is broad and of nearly regular shape and extends to either margin, a third band, more irregularly shaped and narrowed towards the suture is placed before the apex; underside and legs bluish-black, finely pubescent, the first joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the second one; the last abdominal segment with a deep round fovea; pygidium in the male not visible from above, that of the female distinct.

Carin Chebà 900-1100 m. May, December.

15. ***Aspidolopha thoracica***, n. sp.

Metallic dark blue, finely pubescent, above fulvous, the thorax with a narrow blue transverse band at the base, strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctured anteriorly, a small spot at the

shoulder, another near the base and a third below the middle, dark blue; tibiae fulvous.

*Var.* The basal spot connected with the humeral one.

Length 2-3 lines.

Of posteriorly narrowed shape, the head impunctate with a band of pale fulvous pubescence in front of the eyes, the clypeus finely punctured, labrum piceous, antennæ scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the lower four joints fulvous, the fourth and following joints strongly serrate; thorax narrowed in front, fulvous, the median lobe broadly rounded, the anterior portion impunctate, the base with a transverse metallic blue band not extending to the lateral margin and interrupted at the middle by a raised smooth space of the fulvous ground colour, terminating in a blunt protuberance, the basal blue band rather strongly punctured at the sides; scutellum broad, metallic blue, longitudinally carinate at the apex; elytra rather strongly narrowed posteriorly in the male, the basal lobe strongly produced at the sides, rather closely and strongly punctured, the punctures much finer below the middle and arranged in indistinct rows at the apex, a small spot at the shoulder, another placed a little more inwards but sometimes connected with the first and a larger spot below the middle near the suture, dark blue; underside and the femora metallic blue closely covered with whitish pubescence, tibiae fulvous.

Rangoon; Carin Hills, Carin Checu, Carin Ascuii Chebà.

This species is much distinguished by the more or less strongly raised middle portion of the thorax, although the elytral design is nearly similar to several of its congeners, but there is an extra spot placed close to the humeral one and the posterior spot is placed *below* not *at* the middle; the female is very much more robust and larger and the elytral spots are also considerably enlarged.

16. ***Aspidolopha rugosa***, JAC.

Of this species described by myself in the "Entomologist" 1890, a single apparently male specimen was obtained by

Sign. Fea at Bhamo, it differs from the other sex in the less closely punctured thorax and elytra and in the shape of the central transverse elytral band which is strongly narrowed at the sides.

17. *Aspidolopha costata*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, metallic blue, the antennae piceous; thorax transverse, closely punctured at the sides; elytra longitudinally costate, the interstices geminate-punctate, dark blue, a transverse band below the base, flavous.

*Var.* Elytra flavous, the basal margin narrowly and the apex broadly blackish-blue.

Length 3 lines.

Of broadly convex and nearly parallel shape, the head finely rugose between the eyes with a rather deep rounded depression, antennae piceous or fuscous, the lower three joints obscure fulvous, the third very small, the others triangularly dilated; thorax strongly transverse, narrowed in front, the posterior angles rounded, the median lobe strongly produced and rounded, the surface obliquely depressed at each side near the base, sparingly punctured at the disc, very closely and strongly at the sides, metallic blue; scutellum very large, pubescent, bluish, its apex longitudinally ridged; elytra very convex, subcylindrical, with ten rows of longitudinal costae, the interstices strongly punctured in double rows, dark bluish; this colour divided by a broad and regular slightly oblique band, placed immediately below the base and extending to the middle; underside and legs metallic blue sparingly pubescent, abdomen strongly swollen; pygidium closely punctured, with a central ridge.

Tenasserim (Thagatà) April 1887. Carin Chebà, May 1888.

The two specimens contained in this collection only differ in the width of the flavous band which, in the specimen from Tenasserim occupies nearly the entire disc. *A. costata* differs from any of its congeners known to me by the costate elytra.

18. *Aspidolopha coerulea*, n. sp.

Below fulvous, the head, breast, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi, black; thorax flavous with a central black band; elytra metallic dark blue, scarcely perceptibly punctured; pygidium fuscous at the middle.

Length 2 lines.

Head smooth, impunctate, with three small foveae placed triangularly, labrum black, antennae extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the lower three joints flavous; thorax transverse, very short, more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowed in front, the posterior margin but slightly produced at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous at the sides, the middle occupied by a longitudinal medially widened black band; scutellum large, smooth; elytra moderately convex, nearly parallel, dark violaceous blue, the punctuation scarcely visible, the basal lobe but slightly produced at the sides below the shoulders; pygidium not covered by the elytra, fulvous with a triangular large central fuscous band; underside fulvous, the tibiae at the apex and the tarsi as well as the breast, black, abdominal segments with or without fuscous spots at the side as well as at the centre of the last segment; the first joint of the posterior tarsi dilated but scarcely longer than the second one.

Carin Chebà, two specimens, May 1888.

In this species the elytral epipleurae below the shoulders are much less produced than usual but distinct and the elytra do not cover the pygidium as is the case in the other species of the genus; *A. coerulea* bears an extraordinary resemblance to *Coptocephala ventralis*, Jac. but in this species the elytra are strongly punctured in semi-regular rows; it may however be that both species are identical and that the Birmah insect is a local variety with nearly impunctate elytra.

19. *Gynandrophthalma pictipennis*, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, fulvous, the base of the head and the terminal joints of the antennae, black; thorax impunctate, with four black spots; elytra closely and irregularly punctured, flavous or fulvous, a sinuate transverse band at the base, another below the middle and the apical and lateral margin posteriorly, black.

Length 2 lines.

Of rather short and broadly ovate shape, the head black, the clypeus fulvous, the interocular space with a few very minute punctures, the antennae not extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, the posterior margin straight at the sides, scarcely produced at the middle and nearly straight at that place, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous with four black spots placed transversely of which the intermediate ones are generally larger and of triangular shape; scutellum piceous or black, its apex truncate; elytra rather strongly and irregularly punctured the punctures gradually diminishing and entirely obsolete at the apex, a narrow transverse band, rather deeply sinuate at its lower margin, placed at the base and extending to either margin, another band nearly divided at its middle and placed immediately below the middle of the elytra and connected with the similarly coloured lateral and apical margin, black; underside fulvous more or less marked with black and thickly pubescent, legs fulvous, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi more or less fuscous.

Carin Chebà, Palon.

The black markings in this species vary greatly, in some specimens the two middle spots of the thorax are joined and form a short transverse band, the elytral band at the base does not extend to the suture and the second band is of regular shape and connected not only with the lateral stripe but also at the posterior portion of the suture which is black as well;

in other specimens the head is nearly entirely fulvous and some of the thoracic spots are obsolete.

20 ***Gynandrophthalma decemnotata***, n. sp.

Fulvous, the base of the head, the terminal joints of the antennae, the scutellum, breast and sides of the abdomen, black; the thorax impunctate, the elytra strongly punctured, each with two spots at the base, two below the middle and one at the apex, black.

Length 2-2 1/2 lines.

Head impunctate, the basal portion black, the lower part fulvous, entirely impunctate eyes nearly entire, only slightly notched below, antennae extending to the base of the thorax, black or fuscous the lower three joints fulvous, the third extremely small, the following transversely dilated; thorax strongly transverse, narrowed in front, the sides but moderately rounded, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, the disc sometimes with a small piceous spot; scutellum black, impunctate; elytra rather strongly punctured in irregular (sometimes double) rows, which become entirely obliterated at the apex, each elytron with 5 round black spots, of which two are placed transversely at the basal margin, the outer one on the shoulder, the inner one near the scutellum, a larger spot is situated at the middle of the lateral margin and a fourth spot lower down at the suture, the fifth at the extreme apex in shape of a short stripe; pygidium black; underside fulvous, clothed with silky whitish pubescence, the breast and the sides of the abdominal segments black; legs fulvous.

Carin Chebà.

21. ***Gynandrophthalma octomaculata***, n. sp.

Below blackish, densely clothed with silvery pubescence, above fulvous, the head and thorax nearly impunctate, elytra strongly and closely punctured, each with four small black spots (2. 2.).

Length 3 1/2 lines.



Of subcylindrical, convex and robust shape, the vertex of the head impunctate; the interocular space very finely punctured and with an obsolete transverse groove, the clypeus also finely punctured, its anterior edge emarginate, labrum and palpi fulvous, the antennae extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the lower four joints fulvous, shining, the others triangularly widened; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides rather regularly and strongly rounded, the posterior margin straight at the sides, but slightly produced at the middle, the surface with a few very minute punctures; scutellum slightly raised, its apex acute; elytra subcylindrical, parallel, their epipleurae moderately produced below the shoulders, the surface very closely and rather strongly punctured, the apex nearly impunctate, fulvous with four small round black spots of which two are placed transversely before the middle and two below the latter; of the posterior spots the outer one is very small, often indistinct and placed close to the lateral margin; underside densely clothed with silvery pubescence; legs fulvous.

Palon (Pegu) August, September.

This species cannot be mistaken for *G. 6-maculata*, Jac. on account of the fulvous not black head, the unspotted thorax and the much more strongly punctured elytra. the markings of the latter are also different.

## 22 *Gynandrophthalma birmanica*, n. sp.

Fulvous, pubescent below, the base of the head, the terminal joints of the antennae and the scutellum black; thorax impunctate, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached rows, fulvous, a spot on the shoulders and a large subtriangular patch at the sides of variable size, black.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, shining, the lower part fulvous, the clypeus separated from the face by an obsolete fovea at the sides, antennae black, the lower four joints fulvous, the fourth and following ones strongly serrate; thorax nearly three

times as broad as long, the sides rounded as well as the posterior angles, the surface impunctate; scutellum black; elytra strongly and closely punctured in rows, the punctuation disappearing at the apex, the shoulders with a round black spot, the sides at the middle occupied by a transversely shaped patch the lower margin of which is emarginate and extends in a point towards the apex along the lateral margin, this band or patch is variable in size and is sometimes connected at the sides with the spot on the shoulder; pygidium blackish, pubescent; underside and legs fulvous, closely covered with silvery pubescence, the breast often darker.

Palon, August, September.

*G. birmanica* resembles in pattern and colour *G. cochinchinensis*, Lefèv. but differs in the black base of the head, the much more strongly punctured elytra and in the position of their posterior black patch which is placed at the middle of the lateral margin and is differently shaped.

#### 23. *Gynandrophthalma cochinchinensis*, LEFÈV.

Two specimens obtained at Palon (Pegu) agree perfectly with an example from Saigon contained in my collection and kindly given to me by M. Lefèvre.

#### 24. *Gynandrophthalma*, sp.?

Black, clothed with yellowish pubescence, above fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, elytra very closely and finely punctured, the shoulders with a small black spot; the basal joints of the antennae and the legs fulvous.

Length 2 1/2 lines.

Carin Chebà, 800-1100 m. December.

I cannot satisfactorily refer this species to any described Eastern *Gynandrophthalma*, but as only a single apparently female specimen is before me I have preferred not to give it a new name, until more material is at hand.

25. *Chlamys feae*, n. sp.

Entirely pale fulvous, middle portion of the thorax raised, bicarinate posteriorly, the surface with small longitudinal piceous stripes, elytra closely punctured with transverse and longitudinal ridges, the apex with two larger pale tubercles, pygidium tricarinate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head closely rugosely punctate, mandibles black, antennae fulvous, dentate from the fourth joint, and broader than long; thorax with the middle portion strongly convex, the convexity longitudinally channelled and bounded at the sides by a strongly raised ridge, the sides transversely reticulate, the space near the lateral margin slightly raised; the entire surface finely rugose, fulvous, the anterior portion with a small piceous stripe at each side and two small spots at the middle, the channelled portion with another narrow transverse piceous stripe, the basal margin deeply sinuate at each side, produced into two points at the middle; scutellum narrowly transverse, the posterior angles strongly pointed; elytra more strongly rugose than the thorax, with an oblique strongly raised ridge (consisting of 3 tubercles) from the middle of the base to below the humeral callus, the basal tubercle of this ridge is also joined by a narrow longitudinal ridge to another transverse one at the sides, a more broadly raised and curved space extends near the suture to below the middle; near the apex the surface is again convex and connected with three or four pale coloured tubercles, the largest of which is placed near the suture, a smaller transversely-shaped tubercle is situated at the sides below the middle, close to the lateral margin where it sends off a narrow ridge upwards towards the shoulder; underside pale flavous as well as the legs, sculptured like the upper side.

Carin Chebà, December. A single specimen.

## CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE

26. **Melixanthus bimaculicollis**, Baly.

*Var. a.* Elytra flavous, the margins narrowly, a spot on the shoulder and the apex, black.

*Var. b.* Elytra fulvous with the same markings as in *var. a.* Carin Chebà; Shwegoo; Palon.

This species was described from a single specimen by Baly from Penang, the Birmah specimens agree entirely with Baly's description and figure (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1865, p. 66) in the type the antennae were partly wanting, in the specimens before me, they are black, with the exception of the basal two joints which are flavous below, the 6-terminal joints are triangularly but slightly widened, they do not extend beyond the base of the thorax; the femora are flavous at the basal portion, the prosternum is strongly produced in front; in the varieties the black markings of the elytra are greatly reduced and in one specimen the femora are entirely flavous.

27. **Dioryctus castaneus**, n. sp.

Subcylindrical, convex, reddish-brown, the basal joints of the antennae and the tarsi, flavous; head and thorax closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Rather robust, convex and subcylindrical, dark reddish-brown, the head flat, closely and finely punctured, eyes moderately deeply emarginate, antennae not extending beyond the base of the thorax, the basal six joints flavous, the rest black; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, narrowed in front, the basal margin sinuate at each side, the medial lobe strongly produced and pointed, the surface extremely closely impressed with small and larger punctures; scutellum entirely invisible

from above; elytra with strongly produced lateral lobe, reddish-brown, the extreme basal and lateral margin anteriorly, black, the disc regularly punctate-striate, the interstices also finely punctured; underside and legs dark fulvous, tarsi paler; prosternum with strongly raised lateral margins, broader than long without discoidal ridges.

Carin Chebà, December (A single specimen).

Evidently allied to *D. Mouhoti*, Baly but of half the size and the elytral interstices punctured, differing also entirely in the punctuation of the thorax.

28. **Coenobius birmanicus**, n. sp.

Piceous, the head, basal joints of the antennae, the thorax and legs, fulvous; thorax deeply transversely grooved at the sides; elytra black, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices slightly convex.

Length 1 line.

Rather broad, moderately convex, the head depressed and strongly punctured at its lower portion, eyes very large, contiguous, broadly emarginate, antennae subfiliform, extending to about half the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, terminal joints slightly compressed; thorax strongly transverse, distinctly narrowed in front, the sides straight, the posterior margin scarcely produced at the middle, the surface with a deep oblique transverse groove at the sides, interrupted at the middle, the disc impunctate with the exception of a row of punctures accompanying the lateral and posterior margin, the latter not denticulate; scutellum narrowly linear, much longer than broad, longitudinally concave at the base; elytra not broader at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the punctures deep, regular and distinct to the apex, the interstices at the sides longitudinally convex, entirely impunctate; prosternum broad, fulvous, its base slightly widened and truncate, the surface, transversely sulcate anteriorly and posteriorly; abdomen nearly black.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen, distinguished by the strongly grooved thorax.

29. **Cryptocephalus angulato-fasciatus**, n. sp.

Black, the clypeus, lateral and anterior margin of the thorax and the tibiae, flavous; thorax impunctate; elytra strongly punctate striate, flavous, a spot on the shoulders and a transverse band below the middle, angularly widened at the suture, black.

Length 2 lines.

Of cylindrical and parallel shape, the head finely punctured the space between the upper portion of the eyes and their emargination black, the lower portion of the face flavous, labrum piceous, antennae thin, extending to about half the length of the elytra, the six lower joints flavous, the others black; thorax subcylindrical, the sides strongly deflexed, the posterior angles acute and produced, the surface impunctate, very shining, the disc black, the sides broadly and the anterior margin very narrowly flavous; scutellum black; elytra cylindrical, deeply punctate-striate, bright flavous, a round spot on the shoulder and a transverse band below the middle widened at the suture and extending upwards at that place to the middle, black, pygidium and underside black, the sides of the abdominal segments, the anterior legs and the posterior tibiae as well as all the tarsi, flavous.

Carin Chebà, May, December.

The black shining disc of the thorax and the shape of the elytral posterior black band which forms an angle upwards along the suture principally distinguishes this species of which four specimens are contained in this collection.

30. **Cryptocephalus gestroi**, n. sp.

Entirely pale flavous, antennae (the basal joints excepted) black, thorax impunctate, elytra regularly punctate-striate, the extreme basal margin black.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Head entirely impunctate with a central longitudinal groove at the vertex, mandibles black, antennae with the lower four joints flavous, the others black, the fourth one half longer than the third joint; thorax about one half broader than long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides straight, the posterior angles produced, the disc convex, entirely impunctate, the extreme posterior margin black, finely denticulate; scutellum flavous, its apex pointed, the base with a narrow black margin and a central fovea, elytra regularly punctate-striate, the 4.<sup>th</sup> and 5.<sup>th</sup> and the 8.<sup>th</sup> and 9.<sup>th</sup> row connected at the apex, the intermediate two rows much shorter, none of the striae extending quite to the base; underside and legs flavous, the latter in the male insect elongate, with dilated anterior first joint of the tarsi, prosternum longer than broad, with two small teeth at the basal margin.

Carin Chebà.

Probably allied to *C. cinnabarinus*, Suffr. but distinguished by the entirely pale flavous colour and the impunctate head and thorax, the female is considerably larger than the male insect.

### 31. *Cryptocephalus feae*, n. sp.

Black, the head finely pubescent, above and the tibiae fulvous; thorax impunctate; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely wrinkled, fulvous, the basal margin flavous edged with black.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Head black, finely and sparingly punctured, the space between the eyes clothed with yellow pubescence, the labrum fulvous, antennae extending to two thirds the length of the elytra, the lower four joints fulvous, the others black, third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and narrowed in front, narrowly margined, the posterior margin slightly sinuate at the sides, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, the extreme basal margin obscure flavous; scutellum flavous, margined with black, its base with

a distinct fovea; elytra slightly constricted at the sides below the middle, with ten rows of piceous punctures of which the sixth and seventh are shorter than the rest (the subsutural row excepted), the interstices very finely transversely wrinkled, the colour the same as that of the thorax, the basal margin narrowly flavous and edged with black; underside and legs black, clothed with whitish pubescence, the upper portion of the breast, flavous, the tibiae fulvous.

Carin Chebà, May, December.

This species seems allied in coloration to *C. cinnabarinus*, Suffr. but differs in the black pubescent head.

### 32. *Cryptocephalus flavicinctus*, n. sp.

Broad, robust, black, the thorax impunctate, the anterior and lateral margins flavous; elytra strongly punctate-striate, black, a broad transverse band at the middle and an apical spot on each elytron, bright flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Of broad and robust shape, the head very flat, black, finely punctured and sparingly pubescent, the space in front of the eyes below their emargination, and the labrum, flavous, antennae extending to two thirds the length of the elytra, black, the basal joint flavous below, the third and fourth joints equal, the following ones rather triangularly widened, the terminal joint with a pointed appendage; thorax strongly transverse and convex, the sides rounded, rather widened at the middle, the surface entirely impunctate, shining, black, the anterior margin narrowly and the anterior half of the lateral ones more broadly, bright flavous, this colour forming an angle with the black portion at the sides; scutellum elongate, black, with a longitudinal groove at the base; elytra rather strongly punctate-striate, with a longitudinal depression within the shoulders, the punctuation nearly obsolete at the apex, the yellow band narrowed at the sides but extending nearly to the base at the sutural portion, its upper edge oblique, the lower one strongly sinuate, the apex



of each elytron occupied by a transversely rounded yellow spot, the extreme margin of the elytra however black; underside and the legs black, the upper portion of the breast, the prosternum and the extreme base of the posterior femora, flavous, prosternum produced anteriorly into a pointed projection.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

33. **Cryptocephalus unifasciatus**, JAC.

Of the two specimens obtained at Carin Chebà, one is typical, but the other, a male differs in having the lower portion of the face flavous, the femora are also fulvous below, and the general size of the specimen is smaller.

EUMOLPIDAE

34. **Chrysolampra varicolor**, n. sp.

Metallic purplish, green or violaceous, labrum and the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; head rugosely punctured, thorax punctate; elytra subgeminata punctate at the disc, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Subcylindrical, parallel, head closely rugose-punctate, with a more or less distinct longitudinal groove at the vertex, labrum fulvous, antennae fulvous, the terminal joints more or less fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded with a narrow margin, the surface closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the interstices at the sides finely reticulate, elytra with a slight depression below the base, punctured in somewhat regular rows which are here and there approached in pairs at the sides the punctures are stronger, more irregularly placed and the interstices are transversely rugose; underside and legs purplish, tarsi blackish; anterior femora dentate.

Carin Chebà, December.

This is a most variable species in regard to colour, scarcely

two specimens being alike, the upper side is frequently purplish or the thorax only is of that colour, and the elytra green or blue, some specimens are entirely of the latter colour; I believe this species to be distinct from *C. splendens*, Baly the type of which I have been able to compare, of several other species of *Chrysolampra* only short diagnosis are given which are useless for a certain determination; the principal distinguishing character of *C. varicolor* is the closely rugose and strongly punctured head, the punctuation of the thorax is also much closer than in *C. splendens* and the interstices are also everywhere minutely punctate; the legs are always purplish or dark blue.

35. ***Chrysolampra minuta***, n. sp.

Fulvous or piceous, above metallic green or blue, thorax finely punctured, elytra not very closely and semiregularly punctate-striate, the punctures at the sides very deep.

♂. Antennae as long as the body, the anterior femora dilated into a triangular tooth.

♀. Blue, the antennae shorter, elytra longitudinally tuberculate at the sides, the anterior femora but moderately dilated, with a small tooth, underside and legs piceous.

Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  line.

♂. Oblong-ovate, convex, fulvous, head metallic green, sparingly punctured, the clypeus more strongly and closely punctured, labrum fulvous, the antennae extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, the third and following joints elongate, equal, the apical joints very slightly widened; thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, very slightly subangulate below the middle, the surface metallic green, finely and not very closely punctured, the punctures slightly larger at the sides; scutellum rather broad; elytra convex, scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, semiregularly punctate-striate near the suture, the sides very deeply and more irregularly punctured; underside and legs fulvous, the first joint of the anterior tarsi dilated, claw appendiculate, proster-

num broad, dilated at the base, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Carin Chebà.

Two specimens, a male and a female, obtained at the same locality, although much smaller than the other species of the genus with which I am acquainted do not seem to differ in structural generic characters from *Chrysolampra*, they have however the general appearance of a small *Colasposoma* and both specimens differ considerably from each other, as pointed out, I have however but little doubt that they are the two sexes of the same species.

36. **Nodostoma bellum**, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, dark metallic green, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax with rounded sides, transverse, strongly and remotely punctured, the disc purplish, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the base swollen, metallic cupreous, margined with metallic green.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head metallic green, the vertex more or less purplish, strongly and remotely punctured, the epistome not separated from the face, its apex deeply emarginate, labrum obscure metallic green, antennae with the lower four or five joints fulvous, the basal joint piceous above, the sixth and seventh joints black, the others wanting; thorax transverse, at least twice as broad as long, the sides evenly rounded without angle, the surface rather convex, strongly and not closely punctured, metallic green, the disc more or less cupreous or purplish, the anterior margin preceded by a transverse groove; scutellum impunctate, broad, blue or green; elytra rounded, slightly broader at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, the base strongly swollen, deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures gradually diminishing posteriorly, the shoulder with a short oblique costa, the disc bright cupreous, all the margins metallic green; underside metallic green, the extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi,

black, posterior femora with a minute tooth, prosternum very broad, with a few deep punctures.

Carin Chebà, December.

Smaller than *N. aurocupreum*, Baly the thorax without angulate sides, the labrum differently coloured and the posterior femora with a small tooth.

### 37. *Nodostoma bhamoense*, n. sp.

Subquadrate-ovate, black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; above dark metallic blue, head and thorax strongly and closely punctured, sides of the latter scarcely angulate at base, elytra with basal depression, strongly punctured anteriorly, finely posteriorly.

Length 2 lines.

Head strongly and rather closely punctured, metallic blue, the epistome more strongly and closely punctate; not separated from the face, antennae filiform, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely narrowed in front scarcely angulate near the base, the disc very closely and evenly impressed with deep round punctures, occupying the entire surface, the subanterior groove deep; scutellum subpentagonal, impunctate; elytra subquadrate, with a moderately deep transverse depression below the base, purplish-blue, the punctured striae rather closely placed strong at the anterior portion very fine towards the apex, the sides with a narrowly reflexed margin; underside and legs black, femora unarmed.

Bhamò, June 1886. A single specimen.

The thorax in this species is extremely closely and evenly as well as strongly punctured without being rugose, and the lateral angle near the base is scarcely perceptible; *N. Oberthuri*, Lefèv. is very closely allied but differs in being smaller and having the thorax much more finely, irregularly and semirugosely punctured.

38. **Nodostoma semicaeruleum**, n. sp.

Black, above obscure blackish-blue, basal joints of the antennae, fulvous, head and thorax deeply but not closely punctured, the sides of the latter rounded, elytra with basal depression, very coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the sides.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head finely and remotely punctured, the epistome not separated from the face, labrum fulvous, antennae slender, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax transversely convex, the sides widened at the middle, deflexed near the anterior angles, the disc impressed with round deep punctures, more closely placed at the sides than at the disc: elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, distinctly depressed below the base, very deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the punctures finer towards the apex, the interstices longitudinal costate at the sides; prosternum much broader than long with a few coarse punctures.

Carin Chebà.

The general shape of this species differ somewhat from most members of the genus on account of the transversely convex thorax and its more rounded sides, the general colour is a dark greenish or bluish black.

39. **Nodostoma feae**, n. sp.

Piceous, head fulvous, antennae and legs flavous, head remotely, thorax deeply and strongly punctured, the sides angulate at the middle, elytra with deep basal depression, punctured within the latter only, rest of the disc impunctate; femora unarmed.

*Var. a.* The apex of the elytra flavous.

*Var. b.* Fulvous, elytra paler.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Very variable in regard to coloration, the head fulvous, very remotely and rather strongly punctured, the epistome not sepa-

rated from the face, not more closely punctured than the head, antennae flavous, the apical joints darker, slightly thickened; thorax one half broader than long, distinctly angulate at the middle, piceous, very deeply and coarsely but not very closely punctured, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the basal portion strongly raised, bounded at the sides and posteriorly by a deep depression, the latter impressed with strong punctures of which some are also visible below the shoulder, the rest of the surface entirely impunctate, with the exception of a fine row of punctures near the suture.

Carin Chebà.

Closely allied to *N. gestroi* but differing in the colour of the antennae the deeply punctured thorax at the middle and sides, the smooth elytra below the base and the unarmed femora; in the varieties the elytra are either piceous anteriorly only or entirely flavous like the rest of the insect.

#### 40. *Nodostoma birmanicum*, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, antennae (the basal four joints excepted) black; thorax short and transverse, angulate near the base, closely punctured at the sides, remotely at the disc; elytra metallic greenish, regularly punctate-striate.

Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lines.

Head fulvous, very sparingly punctured at the middle, more closely at the vertex, the epistome not separated from the face and punctured like the head, antennae filiform, black, the lower four joints fulvous; thorax short, more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly obliquely narrowed from base to apex, subangulate close to the base, the posterior angles tuberculiform, the surface closely and distinctly punctured at the sides but very remotely at the disc, the latter with a transverse very deep and strongly punctured groove close to the anterior margin; scutellum fulvous, broad, impunctate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, the base with a distinct transverse depression, regularly punctate-striate, the punctures strong an-

teriorly, much finer towards the apex; underside and legs fulvous, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi, black, femora with a small tooth.

Carin Chebà, December.

Nearly allied to *N. aeneipenne*, Baly but differing in the close punctuation of the sides of the thorax and in the colour of the tibiae and tarsi.

41. **Nodostoma capitatum**, n. sp.

Metallic green, the antennae (the basal joints excepted), the tibiae, tarsi and the abdomen blackish, head and thorax rugosely and strongly punctured; elytra metallic purplish, closely and strongly punctate-striate.

Length  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  line.

Head closely and strongly punctured throughout, metallic green, the interstices transversely rugose, the epistome not separated from the face, its anterior edge deeply emarginate, labrum fulvous, antennae filiform, black, the lower four joints fulvous (the apical joints wanting) thorax about one half broader than long, the sides oblique, strongly narrowed in front, angulate close to the base, the surface strongly rugosely punctured throughout with the usual transverse anterior groove deeply impressed, metallic green; elytra wider at the shoulders than the thorax, subquadrate, convex, the base with a moderately deep depression, the shoulders prominent, very closely and strongly punctate-striate, femora metallic bluish with a small tooth.

Bhamò, July 1886. A single specimen.

The rugosely punctured head and thorax, closely punctured elytra and the system of coloration will help to distinguish this species.

42. **Nodostoma bimauculicollis**, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, head nearly impunctate, thorax narrowly transverse, angulate near the middle, with a few deep punctures

bimaculate; elytra with the base swollen, deeply depressed below and punctured, rest of the disc impunctate.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head with a few deep punctures between the eyes only, the clypeus more distinctly punctured, separated at the sides by deep grooves which extend upwards to the margin of the eyes, antennae testaceous, the terminal joints slightly darker; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides angulate immediately below the middle, the anterior submarginal groove deep, not distinctly punctured, the disc with some deep punctures at the middle and a small piceous spot at each side; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, the base strongly raised and bounded below by a deep depression, the latter strongly punctured as well as at the sides, rest of the disc impunctate, the punctures being replaced by rows of small piceous spots, a broadly raised costa extends from the shoulder to the lateral margin at each side, the sutural margin slightly darker than the rest of the surface; underside and legs pale fulvous, femora unarmed.

Carin Chebà.

Again closely allied to the preceding and allied species, but the thorax with some deep punctures and two small spots, also angulate directly below the middle instead near the base; the last joints of the antennae are rather thickened and long.

#### 43. *Nodostoma denticolle*, n. sp.

Metallic green or cupreous, antennae dark fulvous, the head finely rugosely punctured, thorax acutely dentate below the middle, closely and finely punctured, elytra with basal depression, strongly punctate-striate.

Length 3 lines.

Of a bright metallic green, less brilliant and darker below, the head extremely closely and rather finely rugose-punctate, without any grooves, labrum fulvous with a black spot or black as well as the mandibles, palpi fulvous, antennae slender and



filiform, entirely fulvous or with the terminal joints slightly darker; thorax twice as broad as long, rather convex, the sides very acutely dentate below the middle, strongly obliquely narrowed in front, the surface very closely and finely punctured throughout, with the usual deep anterior transverse groove; scutellum very minutely punctured; elytra with a deep transverse depression below the base, the latter swollen, the shoulders very prominent, the punctured striae rather fine and distantly placed near the suture, stronger and much more closely placed at the sides, the punctuation very fine below the middle, femora with a small tooth.

Rangoon, Palon (Pegu).

This species may be known by its large size, the rugose head, strongly dentate and finely punctured thorax.

#### 44. *Nodostoma violaceo-fasciatum*, n. sp.

Dark fulvous, apical joints of the antennae black, the head and thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra distinctly punctate-striate each with a broad longitudinal violaceous band, not extending to the apex, femora dentate.

Length 3 lines.

Head rather convex, strongly punctured, the punctures remotely placed at the vertex, more closely anteriorly, with three small raised smooth tubercles between the eyes, antennae black, the basal four joints fulvous; thorax transversely convex, scarcely twice as broad as long the sides, strongly dentate below the middle, the disc convex, very strongly and closely punctured, the anterior submarginal groove deep; scutellum impunctate; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, very deeply depressed below the base, the latter convex, rather strongly punctate-striate, the striae distantly placed, very fine towards the apex, the colour paler than that of the thorax, the disc almost entirely occupied by a broad dark violaceous longitudinal band which does not extend to either margin and ends in a point before the apex; femora with a minute tooth.

Palon, August, September.

45. **Nodostoma semipurpureum**, n. sp.

Oblong, metallic dark blue, above purplish, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax convex, angulate below the middle, finely and subremotely punctured, elytra with basal depression, finely punctate-striate on the disc, the sides strongly punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured, purplish, the space round the antennae metallic blue, labrum piceous, palpi fulvous, the apical joint piceous, antennae half the length of the body, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, angulate below the middle, the disc rather convex, rather finely and not very closely punctured, the punctures scarcely deeper nor more closely placed at the sides; scutellum subquadrate, its apex truncate, metallic blue, smooth; elytra subquadrate, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, metallic bright purplish, the extreme lateral margin blue, the punctuation rather fine and regularly arranged near the suture, coarsely and closely at the sides, the latter with an obsolete short costa below the shoulder, underside and legs dark blue, the posterior femora with a very small tooth.

Carin Chebà.

A single specimen, distinguished by the purplish colour of the upper surface, the evenly and finely punctured thorax and its convex shape.

46. **Nodina parvula**, n. sp.

Below blackish, above metallic greenish-aeneous, the basal joints of the antennae and the legs dark fulvous; thorax minutely and remotely punctured, elytra pointed at the apex, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very minutely punctured.

Length  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Of convex, posteriorly pointed shape, the head with a few minute punctures, the clypeus bounded laterally by a distinct ridge, running upwards to the middle of the eyes, the anterior edge of the clypeus deeply emarginate, the labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae with the apical joints distinctly thickened, the lower fine joints fulvous, the others black; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight scarcely narrowed in front, the anterior portion deflexed, the surface remotely but evenly impressed with small, somewhat oblong punctures which are more distinct at the disc than at the sides, posterior margin slightly rounded and produced at the middle; elytra narrowed towards the apex, the shoulders rather prominent, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures distinct nearly to the apex, the last row at the sides however shortened below the middle or very indistinct at that place; the interstices here and there with a few minute punctures; legs robust, dark fulvous, the anterior tibiae rather dilated and slightly curved.

Ruby Mines, Birmah (collection Jacoby).

The nearly straight sides of the thorax and the rather remote punctuation, in connection with the pointed shape and the fulvous legs separates this species from its congeners.

#### 47. *Nodina robusta*, n. sp.

Broadly rounded, convex, black below, above bluish-black, the basal joints of the antennae and the base of the anterior femora, fulvous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, strongly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate.

Length 1 line.

Of robust and broadly rounded shape, nearly black, the elytra with a bluish tint, the head remotely and finely punctured, the eyes large, anterior edge of the clypeus angulate-emarginate, labrum fulvous, antennae black, the lower five joints fulvous, the terminal ones moderately thickened; thorax strongly transverse, the sides slightly rounded, the surface rather closely and strongly punctured, the punctures slightly more closely placed

at the sides and of more oblong shape; scutellum broad; elytra of a dark bluish tint, regularly and strongly punctate-striate, the striae rather widely placed and distinct to the apex, the interstices flat; the base of the anterior femora and the last joint of the tarsi more or less fulvous; prosternum twice as broad as long, strongly punctured.

Ruby Mines, Birmah.

Of this species which may be known by the dark bluish colour of the elytra and the broadly rounded shape, I possess three specimens.

48. *Nodina birmanica*, n. sp.

Obscure aeneous, the antennae, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi, fulvous; thorax distinctly punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex.

Length 1 line.

Of ovate shape, scarcely narrowed posteriorly, the head remotely but distinctly punctured, labrum fulvous; antennae robust, fulvous, the terminal joints slightly darker, thickened; thorax strongly transverse, the sides very slightly rounded, the surface evenly, rather strongly and remotely punctured; elytra slightly darker than the thorax, strongly and regularly punctate-striate.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

*N. birmanica* is larger than *N. parvula* but smaller than *N. robusta* and is principally distinguished by the colour of the tibiae and tarsi.

49. *Aoria nigrita*, n. sp.

Black, clothed with white pubescence, the femora rufous, head and thorax closely punctured, elytra obsoletely punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured and transversely rugose.

*Var.* Legs entirely black.

Length 3 lines.

Head closely and finely punctured, pubescent, antennae extending rather more than to half the length of the elytra, black,

the lower side of the first three joints obscure fulvous, the fourth joint the longest, thorax subcylindrical, widened at the middle, very closely and rather strongly punctured, opaque, clothed with white pubescence; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders prominent, obliquely angulate, the base slightly depressed near the suture, the punctuation arranged in rows; the interstices everywhere finely punctured and transversely rugose, clothed with rather long whitish pubescence; underside black, femora rufous, the knees, tibiae and tarsi black.

Carin Chebà, December. *Var.* Ruby Mines (coll. Jacoby).

The entirely black colour of this species distinguishes it from its allies; the variety differs in the entirely black legs and in the rather more transversely wrinkled elytra the punctuation of which is less distinctly marked, but other differences I cannot find.

50. ***Aoria fulvifrons***, n. sp.

Black finely pubescent, the head and the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; head, thorax and elytra closely covered with whitish pubescence, the sculpturing indistinct.

Length 2 lines.

Head very finely punctured, entirely fulvous as well as the labrum, antennae slender, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the fourth joint longer than the third; thorax of usual shape, widened towards the middle, very closely punctured, and closely covered with whitish hairs; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders rather angulate but not very prominent, the punctuation fine and very close, the interstices finely transversely wrinkled, very closely covered with rather long white pubescence; underside and legs black, clothed with white pubescence.

Carin Chebà.

Smaller than *A. nigrita* and at once distinguished by the colour of the head, three specimens were obtained which do not differ.

51. *Aoria semicostata*, n. sp.

Entirely reddish-fulvous, clothed with whitish pubescence, thorax very strongly punctured; elytra with prominent shoulders, very finely punctured, the interstices at the anterior portion sub-costate.

Length 3 lines.

Head strongly and closely punctured with a central longitudinal groove, mandibles black at the base, fulvous at the apex, antennae entirely fulvous, the apical joints slightly thickened; thorax about one half broader than long, widened at the middle, very closely and much more strongly punctured than the head, the interstices slightly rugose, clothed with whitish pubescence; elytra with angulate and prominent shoulders, and a depression below the base; the punctuation very close and much finer than that of the thorax, irregularly arranged, the interstices longitudinally costate at the base, disappearing towards the middle, clothed with long whitish pubescence; underside and legs fulvous, more shining.

Carin Chebà.

Of this species, only a single apparently female specimen is before me, which differs from any of its congeners by the acutely shaped shoulders and the costate anterior elytral interstices; *A. rufo-testacea*, Fairm. seems another closely allied species but is described as having the head, thorax and legs fuscous and non-costate elytra.

52. *Demotina semifasciata*, n. sp.

Obscure piceous, clothed with fine grey scale-like pubescence, the labrum, antennae and the legs more or less fulvous, thorax closely pubescent, elytra punctate-striate, the posterior portion with two transverse bands and a spot at the apex, femora dentate.

Length 2 lines.

Head closely covered with scale-like hairs, the punctuation invisible, the epistome transverse, fulvous, shining, its lower edge emarginate, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae extending to more than half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the apical four joints fuscous, much shorter than the preceding joints, the third and following ones very elongate and slender; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides widened and rounded at the middle, the surface clothed with yellowish-gray pubescence, obscuring any punctuation; scutellum slightly elongate, pubescent; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, closely punctate-striate, pubescent like the thorax, with two transverse fuscous bands below the middle, generally composed of two nearly united spots, another spot is placed near the apex and in some specimens there is a very obscure spot also placed in front of the first band; legs fulvous, finely pubescent, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi fuscous, the four anterior femora with a small, the posterior ones with a large triangular tooth, claws bifid; prosternum broad, slightly longer than broad.

Carin Chebà, December.

#### *Pseudopiomera*, n. g.

Body subcylindrical, pubescent, eyes entire, antennae filiform, long, the third and fourth joints very elongate; thorax broader than long, the lateral margins obsolete; elytra closely punctate-striate, clothed with scale-like pubescence, legs elongate, the femora dentate, the posterior ones strongly dilated at the middle into an acute tooth, intermediate tibiae emarginate at the apex, claws bifid, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave, prosternum broadly subquadrate, its base truncate.

Amongst the numerous genera contained in Chapuis' division the *Leprotinae* I cannot find one in which the present species for which I propose this genus, can find its place; it differs from any in the very long third and fourth joints of the antennae and in the strongly dilated posterior femora, in *Piomera* this dilatation is transferred to the anterior femora; the emar-

gination of the tibiae, mostly seen in the four posterior ones, is in the present genus restricted to the intermediate tibiae only.

53. *Pseudopiomera pallidicornis*, n. sp.

Obscure fulvous, clothed with yellowish pubescence, antennae long, pale fulvous, thorax not visibly punctured, elytra closely punctured in longitudinal rows, closely pubescent, with single longer stiff hairs.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Dark fulvous, the head closely covered with adpressed yellowish hairs, clypeus transverse, fulvous, impubescent, labrum short, mandibles piceous, palpi slender, fulvous, antennae nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, pale fulvous, the terminal joints slightly darker, shorter and a little thicker than the preceding joints; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, rounded and widened at the middle, the lateral margin indistinct, the anterior angles subtuberculiform, the entire disc clothed with yellowish pubescence, obscuring the punctuation; scutellum not longer than broad, pubescent like the thorax; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with closely approached rows of distinct punctures, clothed with yellowish and greyish white scale-like hairs, given it a mottled appearance; underside clothed with greyish pubescence, posterior femora strongly incrassate and armed with a stout tooth, the others with a small tooth, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid.

Carin Chebá.

The description of this species is founded on a specimen contained in my collection from Birmah, without precise locality. Another specimen obtained by Sig. Fea is of a more narrow cylindrical shape, the antennae are shorter and entirely fulvous, it agrees in all other respect with my own specimen and represents probably the other sex.



54. **Heteraspis parvula**, n. sp.

Bluish-black, pubescent, elytra violaceous or obscure aeneous, basal joints of the antennae fulvous, thorax transverse, very finely punctured, elytra a little more strongly and very closely punctured.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Head flat without any depression, very finely punctured, labrum and palpi fulvous, mandibles black, antennae slender, extending to half the length of the elytra, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black, scarcely thickened; thorax strongly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, anterior angles acute but not produced, the surface extremely finely and closely punctured sparingly clothed with greyish pubescence, black; elytra scarcely wider at the base than the thorax, the shoulders very prominent, the punctuation slightly stronger anteriorly than that of the thorax but getting finer towards the apex, the colour violaceous or aeneous, clothed with whitish not very long hairs, intermixed with stiff black longer hairs; intermediate tibiae emarginate at the apex.

Carin Chebà, December.

*H. parvula* is smaller than most of its congeners and differs in the scarcely thickened antennae, the strongly transverse thorax and its very fine punctuation; in one specimen the legs are nearly entirely dark fulvous.

55. **Heteraspis nitida**, n. sp.

Metallic green, pubescent, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi black, thorax extremely closely and regularly punctured, elytra less closely but not more strongly punctured, clothed with white pubescence.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head very finely and closely punctured, covered with white and longer black hairs, palpi fulvous; antennae rather slender,

the lower five joints fulvous, the basal joint metallic green above, the fourth twice as long as the third; thorax about one half broader than long, broader in the female, the sides quite straight, extremely closely and rather finely punctured throughout, the punctures all of equal size, the pubescence consisting of white and longer stiff black hairs; scutellum finely punctured; elytra distinctly wider at the base than the thorax, more distantly punctured than the thorax and with the same kind of pubescence; underside and legs metallic green, clothed with white pubescence, intermediate tibiae deeply emarginate near the apex.

Carin Chevà.

Of nearly the same size as *H. parvula* but of a metallic slightly brassy green colour, the thorax much less broad and much more strongly punctured.

56. **Heteraspis bhamoensis**, n. sp.

Subquadrate-ovate, dark violaceous blue, strongly pubescent, thorax transverse, strongly punctured and pubescent, elytra very strongly punctured the basal half and a small spot near the apex, metallic cupreous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head strigose at the sides, rather strongly punctured at the middle, with a central fovea, the labrum metallic green, antennae extending below the base of the elytra, black, the basal joint metallic blue, the following two joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the surface strongly and closely punctured, metallic violaceous blue, clothed with long whitish pubescence; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, sub-quadrate, very convex, rather more strongly and closely punctured than the thorax, and as thickly pubescent, violaceous blue, the basal portion nearly to the middle occupied by a transverse metallic reddish-cupreous band not quite extending to the suture a similarly coloured spot is placed close to the apex; legs violaceous blue.

Bhamò; June. A single specimen.

This handsome species, although closely allied to *H. hebe*, Baly seems certainly quite distinct, the thorax is more transverse and blue instead of black, the elytral punctuation is quite irregular, their pubescent much longer and denser and the distribution of the two metallic colours is quite different, the lower edge of the cupreous band is irregularly dentate.

57. **Rhyparida aterrima**, n. sp.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae fulvous; thorax rather strongly punctured, elytra without basal depression, finely punctate-striate; femora dentate.

Length  $1 \frac{1}{4}$ - $1 \frac{1}{2}$  line.

Of an entirely deep black colour, the head obsoletely punctured, with a more or less distinct oblique ridge at the sides of the vertex, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, transversely subquadrate, with a few fine punctures, the anterior edge dentate at the middle, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae not extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous, the third and the following three joints slender, of nearly equal length; thorax about twice as broad as long, less broad in the male insect, the sides straight, the angles acute, the disc irregularly impressed with larger and smaller punctures, the sides nearly impunctate, the base with a narrow impressed margin; elytra convex, scarcely broader at the base than the thorax, without basal depression, the sides with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures fines towards the apex; prosternum much broader than long, with a few fine punctures, underside of the tarsi fulvous, femora with a distinct tooth dilated at the middle.

Bhamò, June; Carin Chebà, May.

It is possible that this species, on account of the oblique ridge above the eyes belongs to the genus *Clypeolaria*, Lefèv.

58. *Abirus antennatus*, n. sp.

Below metallic greenish or bluish, above obscure aeneous, antennae with the apical joints dilated, the head and thorax cupreous, very closely punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctured with longitudinal narrow smooth lines, the sides slightly transversely rugose.

*Var.* Above entirely dark aeneous.

Length 3-5 lines.

Head strongly and rather closely punctured, the vertex more sparingly punctate, the middle of the front with a more or less distinct small tubercle, the anterior margin of the clypeus emarginate, black as well as the labrum and the mandibles, antennae black, the second and third joints more or less fulvous, the last five joints broadly dilated; thorax twice as broad as long the sides strongly rounded at the margin, the anterior angles pointed, the surface strongly, closely and rather evenly punctured, the punctures more crowded at the sides but all of equal size, a very obsolete oblique depression is placed at each side; scutellum broader than long, smooth; elytra convex, subcylindrical, very closely and much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in very closely approached semiregular rows, interrupted in the female by longitudinal narrow smooth spaces, the interstices at the sides moderately transversely rugose; underside and legs bluish or greenish, not very shining and clothed with short whitish pubescence.

Carin Chebà.

*A. antennatus* seems to differ from any of its congeners in the greatly dilated apical joints of the antennae, in the punctuation of the thorax which does not consist of smaller and larger punctures but is regular and close, and in the less rugose elytral interstices at the sides; the colour of the labrum is also constantly black as well as the lower edge of the clypeus.

59. *Pachnephorus plagiatus*, n. sp.

Obscure piceous or aeneous, covered with pale fulvous and white scales, the antennae and tibiae more or less fulvous; thorax closely punctured, elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the posterior portion with some small whitish spots.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head rather shining, the vertex densely covered with scales, the lower portion strongly and rather closely punctured, transversely depressed between the eyes, labrum fulvous, antennae extending to the base of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints strongly thickened; thorax scarcely broader than long, the sides straight, gradually widened towards the apex, the surface very closely and rather strongly punctured, covered with pale brownish and whitish scales; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, very strongly punctate-striate, brownish with an aeneous gloss, covered with scales like the thorax, which form small white spots at the sides and near the apex; underside piceous, the breast rugosely-punctured, abdomen sparingly pubescent: legs dark fulvous.

Carin Chebà; Palon (Pegu).

Evidently closely allied to *P. Bretinghami*, Baly but distinguished from that and the few other Indian species by the white spots of the elytra.

60. *Mouhotina birmanica*, n. sp.

Piceous, above obscure fulvo-aeneous, head rugose-punctate anteriorly, thorax deeply punctured at the sides, remotely at the disc, elytra strongly punctate-striate, longitudinally channelled near the lateral margin; femora dentate.

Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 lines.

Head sparingly punctured at the vertex, the lower portion strongly strigose or covered with highly raised oblique rugosities, the space in front of the eyes bounded by an oblique ridge,

another less distinctly marked ridge is placed at the middle of the vertex; epistome separated from the face by a transverse groove, at the middle of which another deep longitudinal groove extends upwards for some distance, dividing the rugose space between the eyes; antennae dark fulvous or with the apical joints darker, the latter distinctly thickened, the third joint a little longer than the fourth; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides very slightly rounded, the angles distinct, the surface deeply subfoveolate-punctate at the sides, the punctures rather elongate, the middle of the disc nearly as strongly but much more remotely punctured; elytra convex, subcylindrical, with a slight depression below the base, dark fulvous with a slight aeneous gloss, deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the sides with a deep longitudinal sulcation posteriorly near the lateral margin, femora dilated at the middle, all armed with a tooth; prosternum longer than broad, rather rugose, the middle portion raised, anterior margin of the thoracic episternum very strongly convex.

Palon (Pegu) August, September.

From the three other species of this genus, the present one seems so differ in the rugosely sculptured lower portion of the face and in having all the femora dentate.

#### 61. *Cleoporus birmanicus*, n. sp.

Obscure fulvous or piceous below, above pale fulvous, head impunctate, thorax broader than long, very finely and remotely punctured, elytra punctate-striate, the suture and a broad discoidal band not extending to the suture or apex, obscure piceous.

*Var.* The elytral band obliterated at the sides.

Length  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  line.

Of subcylindrical shape, the head pale fulvous, deeply and broadly sulcate above the eyes, the inner margin of the sulcus, piceous, the epistome transversely subquadrate, separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, labrum fulvous, antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the

terminal joints slightly darker and thickened, third and fourth joints equal; thorax transversely convex, fulvous, the sides nearly straight, the angles acute, the surface sparingly and finely punctured, fulvous, the margins narrowly piceous; scutellum fulvous, margined with piceous; elytra subcylindrical, slightly depressed below the base, rather deeply punctured within the depression, much more finely punctate-striate posteriorly, pale fulvous or flavous, the margins and an irregular-shaped broad band at the sides, piceous or dark fuscous, this band is deeply concave at its lower edge and includes a pale-coloured spot of the ground colour below the shoulder, it is interrupted at some distance from the apex and the suture; femora with a small tooth, the four posterior tibiae emarginate near the apex, claws bifid, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex.

Bhamò, June.

On account of the structural characters pointed out, the deep ocular sulcus ect. this species seems to me to enter the genus *Cleoporus*; it is the second Indian species now known, the type having been obtained in the Philippine Islands; in the variety the elytral dark band is broken up in blotches and indistinct at the sides.

62. *Cleoporus plagiatus*, n. sp.

Piceous, above fulvous, thorax with two black spots, finely and sparingly punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the suture, a spot at the base and two, placed transversely below the middle, black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, with the exception of the broadly sulcate space in front of the eyes which is finely impressed with elongate punctures, the vertex with a central longitudinal ridge, the colour dark brown, shining, epistome separated from the face by a deeply transverse groove, its surface impunctate, antennae extending to about half the length of the elytra, filiform, fulvous, the terminal joints slightly thickened, stained with

fuscous at the apex, the third and following two joints slender, equal; thorax one half broader than long, convex, the sides straight, the anterior angles prominent and acute, the surface sparingly punctured at the disc, the sides nearly impunctate, dark fulvous with two obscure piceous spots at the middle; scutellum fulvous; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, without basal depression, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, fulvous, the sutural and lateral margin, a round spot at the base and two more elongate spots, placed transversely below the middle, piceous, all the punctures are also surrounded by piceous spots; underside black, shining, prosternum subquadrate punctate; femora with a very small tooth; the four posterior tibiae emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

Tikekee (Pegu) June. A single specimen.

This species on account of the convex thoracic episternum, the broadly sulcate eyes, bifid claws and other particulars, seems to find its place in the genus *Cleoporus*, Lefèv. (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1884, Bull. p. LXXVI), although the type is described as having unarmed femora.

### 63. *Corynodes dilaticollis*, n. sp.

Dark violaceous blue, head strongly and subremotely punctured, thorax transverse, the sides rounded and widened towards the base, surface remotely impressed with larger and smaller punctures; elytra with deep basal depression very closely and semiregularly punctate-striate; claws appendiculate.

Length 4 lines.

Head strongly but not closely punctured with an obscure triangular depression, epistome separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, very finely and closely punctured, the space at the base of the antennae shining, impunctate, labrum greenish, edged with fulvous, antennae violaceous blue, the second joint fulvous, the terminal five joints broadly dilated; thorax about one half broader than long, the anterior portion



deflexed, the sides strongly rounded and widened towards the base, the surface subremotely impressed with small and still finer punctures, the sides nearly impunctate; scutellum broader than long, impunctate; elytra subcylindrical, the base convex, with a deep transverse depression, the entire surface closely and strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in semi-regular close rows, shoulders very prominent; legs rugosely punctured

Carin Chebà, February, March.

Principally distinguished by the shape of the thorax, which looks strongly narrowed in front when viewed from above, and by the close and strong punctuation of the elytra.

64 ***Corynodes birmanicus***, n. sp.

Dark violaceous blue, the head strongly punctured, antennae with the apical joints longer than broad; thorax transverse, sparingly punctured, elytra without basal depression, closely and strongly punctate-striate, claws appendiculate.

Length 3 lines.

Head strongly swollen at the vertex, the latter very strongly but not very closely punctured, the front divided by a deep longitudinal groove, the epistome also separated from the face by a transverse groove, antennae extending rather beyond half the length of the elytra, metallic blue, the terminal five joints dilated, but longer than broad; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight, the sides but slightly rounded, the surface rather sparingly punctured at the disc, the sides nearly impunctate; elytra subcylindrical, not impressed below the base or with a scarcely perceptible depression, strongly and very closely punctate-striate; claws appendiculate.

Carin Chebà.

Amongst the smaller species of this genus, *C. birmanicus* may be principally known by the rather long antennae, the want of an elytral depression, their close and strong punctuation and appendiculate claws.

## CHRYSOMELIDAE

65. *Paropsides pardalis*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the head and thorax closely and finely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured, each with 6 round flavous spots 3. 2. 1.

Length 3 lines.

Head finely punctured at the vertex, antennae feeble, extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, entirely fulvous; thorax about four times broader than long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides slightly rounded, the surface closely punctured the punctures of various sizes but fine throughout and not more strongly at the sides than on the disc; elytra strongly punctured in regular rows, the interstices also finely punctate, the lateral margin with two rows of irregularly placed punctures, the ground colour dark chestnut-brown, each elytron with 6 round flavous spots of which three are placed at the base (the intermediate one lower than the others) two transversely below the middle and one at the apex; underside and legs fulvous.

Carin Chevâ.

Although closely allied to *P. flavopustulatus*, Gebl. the present species differs in the entirely fulvous antennae, the throughout finely punctured thorax, the simply punctate-striate not geminate-punctate elytra and the position of their flavous spots.

66. *Paropsides nigropunctatus*, n. sp.

Dark or paler fulvous, the head and thorax closely punctured, the latter with four small black spots, placed transversely; elytra finely and semiregularly punctured, each with a small black spot at the shoulder another below the middle at the sides and two, placed transversely near the suture, anteriorly.

Length 5 lines.

Head closely punctured, apex of the mandibles black, antennae

short, fulvous, the terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax at least three times broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior angles not prominent, the surface very closely impressed with larger and smaller punctures, those at the sides larger than at the disc, each side with a more or less distinct depression, fulvous, with four small black spots placed transversely; scutellum impunctate; elytra rather closely punctured in irregular rows, strongly convex, the interstices very finely punctured, the sides in front of the lateral margin with several rows of deeper punctures, a small spot on the shoulders, another below the first one behind the middle on the sides, and four spots placed transversely across the suture below the base, black; below fulvous, the sides of the mesosternum with a black spot, (sometimes absent); tibiae clothed with yellow pubescence at the apex.

Carin Chebà.

#### HALTICIDAE

##### 67. *Lactica bipustulata*, n. sp.

Below piceous, the head, antennae and thorax black; elytra very finely and closely punctured, black, each with a large oval white patch from the middle nearly to the apex.

*Var.* Elytra entirely yellowish white.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, shining, black, the vertex swollen, the frontal elevations strongly developed, trigonate, antennae extending to half the length of the elytra, slender, black, the third and following joints nearly equal; thorax transverse more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and widened before the middle with a narrow flattened margin, the anterior angles slightly produced, the posterior ones tuberculiform, the disc with a distinct transverse sulcus bounded laterally by a perpendicular groove, the surface entirely impunctate; elytra very closely and finely punctured, black, the entire posterior portion occupied by

a large oval nearly white patch which extends to either margin but not quite to the apex; underside and legs piceous.

Carin Chebà, December.

68. *Aphthona birmanica*, n. sp.

Fulvous or flavous, the head and antennae black, elytra finely punctured, the disc pale testaceous, the margins more or less broadly piceous or black, the breast and the posterior femora, piceous.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head black, impunctate, the frontal elevations almost entirely obsolete, antennae about half the length of the body, black, the basal joint more or less piceous, the second and third joints short, the latter slightly longer than the preceding one, the following joints somewhat widened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles distinctly obliquely-shaped, the surface without impression, with a few very fine punctures, fulvous; scutellum piceous; elytra extremely finely punctured, the punctures almost obliterated below the middle, the disc pale testaceous, all the margins nearly black; underside flavous, more or less stained with piceous, the anterior legs flavous, the posterior ones black or the apex of the femora only of that colour.

Meetan in Tenasserim, Palon (Pegu).

Rather variable in regard to the colour of the underside and legs, the elytra in some specimens are almost black with a discoidal pale longitudinal stripe, in others the dark margins are well defined and of various width.

69. *Longitarsus rangoonensis*, n. sp.

Below obscure fulvous, above pale testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennae black, thorax transverse, very finely punctured, elytra closely and finely punctured, the suture piceous, posterior femora black at the apex.

Length  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  line.

Of rather elongate and convex shape, the head with a few punctures between the eyes, the frontal tubercles obsolete, the labrum piceous, the antennae extending to rather more than half the length of the elytra, flavous at the lower five or six joints, the rest black, the second and third joints rather short, of nearly equal length, the fourth nearly double the length of the third joint; thorax convex, nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded below the middle, the anterior angles oblique forming an angle before the middle, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured, elytra not broader at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, the suture narrowly piceous, this colour scarcely extending to the base or apex, the disc very finely and closely punctured; underside and legs pale fulvous, the apex of the posterior femora, dark piceous, posterior tibiae widened at the apex their metatarsus as long as half their length.

Rangoon.

Probably allied to *L. suturella*, Motsch. but with pale underside and elytral margin.

#### 70. *Longitarsus birmanicus*, n. sp.

Below and the head piceous, the apical joints of the antennae fuscous; thorax nearly impunctate, elytra extremely minutely and irregularly punctured, the suture very narrowly piceous, the apex of the posterior femora black or fuscous.

Length  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 line.

Head more or less piceous, the eyes large, the vertex impunctate, the frontal elevations absent, labrum nearly black, palpi testaceous, antennae extending to the end of the elytra, the lower four joints testaceous, the others fuscous, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third one; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface with a few extremely fine punctures, only visible under a strong lens; scutellum black; elytra scarcely widened

at the middle, the shoulders rounded, obtuse, the punctures extremely fine and irregular, the sutural margin very narrowly piceous; underside more or less piceous, the apex of the posterior femora nearly black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs, half the length of the tibiae; wings present.

Carin Chebà; Ascii-Ghecù, 1400-1500 m.

The length of the antennae and their long fourth joint, the piceous head and black scutellum, dark elytral sutural margin etc. distinguishes this species.

71. ***Sebaethe quadrimaculata***, n. sp.

Black, the legs piceous, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra very finely punctured, black, a transverse spot at the base and a round one near the apex pale yellow.

Length 2 lines.

Ovate, the head black, impunctate, the antennae extending to rather more than half the length of the elytra, black, the third joint one half longer than the second; thorax twice and a half broader than long, the sides rounded, slightly narrowed at the apex, narrowly margined, the surface impunctate, flattened near the posterior angles and in front of the scutellum; elytra finely and rather closely punctured, black, the base with a transverse yellow spot, not extending to either margin, and another more rounded spot near the apex.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

Allied to *S. quadripustulata*, Baly from Java but differing in the colour of the underside and the position of the elytral spots.

72. ***Sebaethe elongata***, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, elongate, antennae fuscous, the basal joints flavous; thorax transverse, impunctate, elytra finely and very closely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

♂. Of elongate and parallel shape, the head impunctate, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, subquadrate, the eyes very large, the space dividing them, smaller than their diameter, the lower portion of the face deflexed, rather concave, palpi but slightly incrassate, the antennae nearly extending to the end of the elytra, fuscous, the basal three joints flavous, the third and following joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, not narrowed in front, the sides slightly rounded with a rather broad margin, the surface with several illdefined depressions, impunctate; elytra parallel, rather broadly margined, very closely and finely punctured, legs rather darker, the tibiae strongly longitudinally sulcate, the posterior ones mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi rather longer than the following joints, claws appendiculate, the prosternum narrowly elongate anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà.

This species, although agreeing in structural characters with the typical forms, differs in the shape of its thorax and the parallel not posteriorly widened elytra; in the female the antennae are much shorter.

73. **Sebaethe immaculata**, n. sp.

Pale fulvous or testaceous, the antennae black, the basal 3 or 4 joints fulvous, thorax transverse, microscopically punctured, elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, the interstices still more minutely punctate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of rather narrow and elongate shape, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, trigonate, scarcely divided, the carina very acutely raised, eyes large, the antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, slightly narrowed in front, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles slightly prominent but not produced, the surface rather convex,

extremely finely punctured when viewed under a very strong lens; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, a little more distinctly punctured than the thorax; underside and legs fulvous, the posterior femora with a dark spot at the apex, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following three joints together.

Palon (Pegu) August, September; Kawkareet in Tenasserim, February.

*S. immaculata* differs from *S. nigricornis*, Baly in being larger, in the less transversely shaped thorax and in the very closely punctured elytra, from *S. fulvipennis* in the fulvous underside and legs, narrower thorax etc., and from *S. pallida*, Jac. by its smaller size, much less transversely shaped thorax, the nearly black antennae and the longer metatarsus of the posterior legs.

74. ***Sebaethe* (?) *reticollis*, n. sp.**

Oblong-ovate, metallic dark blue or greenish, antennae black, the thorax with straight lateral margins; finely and sparingly punctured, elytra punctured like the thorax.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations not very strongly raised, narrowly oblique, clypeus in shape of a strongly elevated triangular ridge, labrum piceous with a few deep punctures, palpi with very strongly incrassate penultimate joint, antennae not quite extending to half the length of the elytra, black, pubescent, the third and fourth joints equal, the following more elongate; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides narrowly margined, perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, posterior angles acute, furnished with a single hair, the surface with a few extremely fine punctures, only visible under a strong lens, or impunctate; scutellum black; elytra dark metallic blue, punctured like the thorax; posterior tibiae longitudinally sulcate, mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.



Carin (Asciuii-Ghecù) 1400-1500 m. August.

This species differs from most of its congeners in the straight not rounded sides of the thorax and the incrassate palpi, all other characters however agree with *Sebaethe*.

75. ***Sphaerometopa intermedia***, n. sp.

Fulvous, the head, antennae, thorax and the legs black or piceous; thorax finely and sparingly punctured; elytra fulvous, closely punctured.

Length 2-2 1/2 lines.

Head with some few punctures, the frontal elevations rather obsolete, penultimate joint of the palpi strongly dilated, antennae short, the third and following joints triangularly widened and flattened, the terminal joint pointed; thorax short, transverse, widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface very finely and rather closely punctured, black; scutellum dark fulvous; elytra very convex slightly widened below the middle, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctures very closely and evenly placed throughout; below fulvous; legs black.

Palon, August, September.

Smaller than *S. acroleuca*, Wied. or *S. nigricollis*, Duviv. and principally distinguished by the structure and colour of the antennae.

76. ***Sphaeroderma antennata***, n. sp.

Piceous, the head, basal joints of the antennae and the anterior tibiae dark fulvous, antennae with elongate but robust joints; thorax finely and closely punctured, black; elytra fulvous, finely punctured near the suture punctate-striate at the sides.

Length 1 1/2 line.

Of very rounded and rather convex shape, the head fulvous, impunctate, the tubercles acutely raised, narrowly transverse, antennae extending beyond half the length of the elytra, black,

the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint not longer than the second, the intermediate ones robust, slightly widened, the others more elongate and all pubescent; thorax short, strongly transverse, the sides rounded, with a narrow margin, the anterior angles scarcely thickened and not produced, the posterior margin as usual sinuate at the sides, the surface closely and very finely punctured, the punctuation at the sides scarcely visible; scutellum fulvous; elytra not more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures irregularly placed on the disc but forming distinct rows at the sides to the numbers of four or five, the space in front of the lateral margin nearly impunctate; legs and underside more or less piceous.

Tenasserim, Mts. between Meekalan and Kyeat rivers, February-March 1887.

The single specimen obtained of this *Sphaeroderma* is much distinguished by the robust and thickened antennae, the specimen being glued to a card I am unable to say anything about the underside.

#### 77. *Sphaeroderma nigrita*, n. sp.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae and the tarsi, fulvous; thorax finely and rather closely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate, the interstices very minutely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Subhaemispherical, shining black, the head coarsely punctured, the frontal elevations small, clypeus rugose, antennae only extending to the base of the thorax, the six lower joints fulvous, the rest fuscous and dilated, the third joint elongate and slender; thorax three times broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the anterior angles strongly thickened and rounded, the posterior margin sinuate at each side, the surface finely, evenly but not very closely punctured; elytra with rather prominent shoulders, the apex somewhat pointed, the disc with nine rows of regular punctures, the latter closely placed, the interstices very minutely punctured; the underside as well as

the prosternum deeply, almost rugosely punctured; the tarsi dark fulvous or piceous.

Palon. A single specimen.

78. **Sphaeroderma birmanica**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae (the three basal joints excepted) black; thorax minutely punctured; elytra closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached irregular rows.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete and small, eyes large, antennae not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three joints fulvous, joint three and fourth, equal, thinner than the second one, the following joints gradually getting longer; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed anteriorly, narrowly margined, the anterior angles oblique, posterior margin strongly sinuate at the middle, its median lobe produced, nearly straight, the surface very finely and very closely punctured; elytra punctured like the thorax, the punctures arranged in very close irregular rows, a broader space in front of the lateral margin nearly impunctate; underside and legs fulvous; prosternum narrowed between the coxae, last abdominal segment of the male emarginate at the middle.

Carin Chebà.

Distinguished from several other small species, similarly coloured, by the very fine punctuation of the thorax and the elytra.

79. **Sphaeroderma acutangula**, n. sp.

Black, the head, basal joints of the antennae and the legs, fulvous; thorax finely and closely punctured, the anterior angles produced; elytra strongly and irregularly punctured, black, the extreme apex fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations small, fulvous, labrum black, antennae extending nearly to half the length of the elytra, the lower seven joints fulvous the others black, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth one; thorax transversely convex, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles flattened and more than usual produced, fulvous as well as the extreme anterior margin of the thorax; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in very close irregular rows with narrow smooth longitudinal spaces dividing them, black, the extreme apex fulvous; underside nearly black; the last abdominal segment and the legs fulvous.

Birmah (Ruby Mines).

A single specimen of this *Sphaeroderma*, very distinct by the straight sides of the thorax and the produced anterior angles, is contained in my collection.

80. ***Sphaeroderma varipennis***, n. sp.

Dark fulvous, the apical joints of the antennae black; thorax very closely and finely punctured; elytra punctured in double semi-regular rows, piceous, the lateral and apical margin more or less broadly, fulvous, the interspaces minutely punctured.

*Var.* Entirely fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations distinct, transverse, eyes large, antennae not extending much below the base of the elytra, the lower seven joints pale fulvous, the rest black; thorax three times as broad as long, much narrowed in front, the lateral margins nearly straight, the anterior angles flattened and somewhat produced, posterior margin deeply sinuate near the scutellum, surface very closely, finely and evenly punctured, scutellum small; elytra strongly convex, piceous, punctured in irregular double rows, the space near the suture more irregularly punctured, the interstices also minutely punctate, the sides near the lateral margin rather broadly impunctate, fulvous, the

suture more narrowly of the same colour; underside more or less piceous or entirely fulvous, the third joint of the tarsi strongly widened; prosternum rather broad, about half as long as broad.

Carin Chebà; Palon; Rangoon.

The comparatively large size, very finely and evenly punctured thorax and the character of the elytral punctuation will assist in the recognition of *S. varipennis*.

81. **Sphaeroderma discicollis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, thorax sparingly and finely punctured, the disc piceous, the sides fulvous; elytra dark violaceous blue, closely and finely punctured.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head impunctate, dark fulvous, frontal elevations well marked, distinct, eyes large, antennae not extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints gradually thickened; thorax about twice and a half as broad as long, the sides narrowly margined, fulvous, nearly impunctate, the disc piceous, finely and sparingly punctured, the punctuation more distinct near the basal margin; scutellum triangular, piceous; elytra rounded and convex, dark violaceous blue, very finely and closely punctured, their epipleurae broad, concave and smooth; underside and legs fulvous, the third joint of the tarsi much dilated.

Carin Chebà.

The piceous colour of the disc of the thorax is but gradually changed to fulvous at the sides, the two colours blending into each other.

82. **Sphaeroderma terminata**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae (the basal four joints excepted) black; thorax very finely and closely punctured, elytra semi-regularly punctate-striate, fulvous, the apical portion more or less piceous.

*Var.* Head, thorax and legs nearly black.

Length  $1-1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, antennae extending below half the length of the elytra, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the second to the fourth joints equal in length; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the surface very finely and closely punctured; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in irregular and not very closely placed rows, the interstices also sparingly punctured, especially so near the suture, the surface fulvous, the apical portion more or less distinctly piceous, this colour narrowed gradually at the sides; underside and legs fulvous, the latter sometimes piceous, the third tarsal joint much widened and flattened.

Carin Chevà.

Distinct by the semi-punctate-striate elytra, their coloration and the rather long antennae; in one specimen of rather larger size, the head, antennae thorax and legs are nearly black but I am not able to find any other marks of distinction.

83. **Sphaeroderma pallidicornis**, n. sp.

Black, the lower part of the face and the antennae, flavous, the legs and the abdomen fulvous; thorax very finely and closely, elytra as finely and very closely semiregularly punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, black, the lower portion and the labrum flavous, the eyes very large, antennae extending to the base of the elytra only, entirely flavous, the terminal joints distinctly thickened, the second and following joints equal; thorax about twice and a half as broad as long, widened at the middle, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, not thickened, the surface microscopically punctured; elytra more distinctly and very closely punctured, the punctures here and there arranged in rows; legs flavous, abdomen obscure fulvous.

Carin Chevà. A single specimen.

*S. pallidicornis*, although closely allied to several other small species, notably *S. abdominalis*, Jac., *S. apicipennis*, Baly etc. differs in the minutely punctured thorax and very closely and rather irregularly punctured elytra, in connection with the pale antennae and legs.

84. *Argopistes nigromarginatus*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae, legs and abdomen flavous, base of the head black; thorax very closely punctured, fulvous, the lateral margin, black; elytra punctured like the thorax, fulvous, the lateral and apical margin black.

Length 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Head inserted as far as the eyes into the thorax, the vertex black, impunctate, the lower portion fulvous, strongly deflexed; antennae scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, flavous, the second and third joints of equal length, the fourth slightly longer, the terminal joints rather thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the sides straight, the posterior margin very rounded, sinuate at each side, the surface extremely closely and finely punctured, fulvous, the sides narrowly black; scutellum small triangular; elytra punctured like the thorax, the disc also with rows of piceous punctures, fulvous, the sides black, forming the continuation of that colour of the thorax; posterior femora fulvous, the tibiae, tarsi and the rest of the underside paler; posterior tibiae with a large double spur.

Carin Chebà, December (a single specimen).

This species is much distinguished by the large double spur at the apex of the posterior tibiae I cannot find sufficient other differences however to justify the separation from *Argopistes*.

*Argopistoides*, n. gen.

Body, rounded, convex, the antennae widely separated short, the third joint more slender and the longest, the terminal joints

slightly thickened, short; thorax very strongly transverse, the angles obtuse, the surface without sulcation; scutellum broad; elytra confusely punctured, their epipleurae very broad, continued to the apex; posterior femora strongly incrassate, their tibiae deeply longitudinally sulcate at their lower portion, armed with a robust spur; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; prosternum narrowly elongate, mesosternum subquadrate, broader than long; the anterior coxal cavities open.

This genus has the appearance of a species of *Sphaeroderma* or *Argopistes* from which and allied genera it differs in the widely separated antennae, the distinct mesosternum and long posterior first tarsal joint; from *Amphimela* the open coxal cavities and irregularly punctured elytra separate it.

85. **Argopistoides septempunctata**, n. sp.

Testaceous, the intermediate joints of the antennae and the sides of the breast, black, head fulvous, the thorax impunctate, the elytra finely and closely punctured, each with seven small black spots (2. 3. 2.)

Length  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  line.

Ovately-rounded, convex, the head rather flat, the vertex fulvous, impunctate, frontal tubercles scarcely raised, clypeus broad, impunctate, antennae extending a little beyond the base of the elytra, black, the lower four joints flavous, the terminal joint obscure fulvous; thorax three times as broad as long, the sides nearly straight the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the posterior margin rounded at the middle, the disc impunctate, testaceous with a longitudinal depression at each side; elytra minutely punctured, the punctures piceous, the surface testaceous with 7 small black spots of which two are placed at the base, transversely, three at the middle and two others, obliquely at the apex; the breast black, the abdomen testaceous, the legs fulvous, the extreme apex of the posterior femora, black.

Carin Chebà.



86. *Crepidodera orientalis*, n. sp.

Head, thorax, the basal joints of the antennae and the anterior legs fulvous, elytra metallic blue, distinctly punctate-striate, the breast, abdomen and the posterior legs black.

Length 1 line.

Of parallel shape, the head impunctate, fulvous, the eyes large, the frontal elevations obsolete and contiguous with the carina, the antennae extending beyond half the length of the elytra, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black, second joint thickened but scarcely shorter than the third, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, the angles rather obtuse, the surface transversely convex, impunctate, the base with a deep transverse sulcus, bounded at the sides by a perpendicular groove; elytra subcylindrical, metallic blue, closely and rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely and obsoletely wrinkled; below black, the four anterior legs fulvous, the posterior femora and tibiae nearly black, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevà. A single specimen.

87. *Crepidodera obscuropasciata*, n. sp.

Fulvous, thorax transverse, convex, finely punctured, the basal sulcus moderately deep, elytra fulvous, the sutural and lateral margin obscure fuscous, the disc finely punctate-striate, the interstices minutely punctured.

Length 1 line.

Head impunctate, fulvous, shining, the frontal elevations in shape of narrow transverse ridges, the carina indistinct, antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra entirely fulvous, the second joint thickened, the third and following joints thinner but not longer than the second one; thorax transverse, twice as broad as long, rather convex, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the anterior angles slightly

thickened but not produced, the surface extremely finely punctured, the basal sulcus rather shallow, punctured like the rest of the surface and bounded at the sides by a longitudinal depression; elytra gradually narrowed posteriorly, finely but distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impressed with a single row of minute punctures; the suture and the sides very obscurely fuscous; underside and legs fulvous, prosternum narrow, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Bhamo, July.

Two specimens which give the impression as being immature in regard to the coloration.

#### Allomorpha, n. gen.

Body elongate, closely pubescent, antennae filiform, thorax subquadrate, without transverse sulcation, elytral punctuation not visible, posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi nearly as long as the following three joints together, claws appendiculate, the prosternum very narrow, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The insect for which this genus is proposed closely resembles in general appearance and in the dense pubescence of its upper surface, one of the *Monoplatinae* amongst the bladder-clawed *Halticinae*, the elytral punctuation however is entirely obscured by the pubescence, and the claws are not inflated.

#### 88. *Allomorpha sericea*, n. sp.

Fulvous, above entirely clothed with golden-yellow pubescence, the apical joints of the antennae and the apex of the posterior femora more or less fuscous or piceous.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head obscure fulvous or fuscous, pubescent like the rest of the surface, the eyes large, entire, the frontal elevations absent, the antennae extending to nearly two-thirds the length of the elytra, all the joints slender and elongate (with the exception

of the second) the third joint about one half shorter than the fourth; thorax about one fourth broader than long, the sides straight the anterior angles slightly thickened but not produced, the surface flattened, densely clothed with yellow pubescence obscuring any punctuation, scutellum triangular, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, flattened, parallel, pale fulvous, pubescent like the thorax, below fulvous, the breast more or less piceous, the posterior femora strongly incrassate, their apex piceous.

Carin Chebà, December.

89. **Enneamera birmanica**, n. sp.

Below black, above violaceous blue, antennae black, the three basal joints obscure piceous; thorax impunctate; elytra extremely closely and finely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, labrum black, antennae very short, the fourth and following joints broadly dilated and depressed; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight, strongly narrowed in front, the surface not visibly punctured; elytra widened towards the middle, very closely and finely punctured; underside and legs black.

Palon, September.

Closely allied to *E. sumatrensis*, Har., *E. caerulea*, Baly and *E. nigriceps*, Weise but probably distinct from either and differing from *E. sumatrensis* in the nearly entirely black antennae and the violaceous-blue colour of the upper-side and the very close punctuation of the elytra, and from the other species in the colour of the legs and underside.

90. **Enneamera limbatipennis**, n. sp.

Testaceous, the head, antennae and the apex of the posterior femora black, elytra microscopically finely punctured, piceous, the lateral and apical margins fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Of broadly rounded shape, the head black, depressed between the eyes, the antennae very short, nine-jointed, the three basal and part of the fourth joint flavous, the rest black, the last 6 joints broadly flattened and dilated; thorax transverse, widened at the middle, impressed with very minute punctures like the head, the sides straight, strongly narrowed in front; scutellum testaceous; elytra punctured like the thorax, piceous, the lateral and apical margin rather broadly fulvous; underside and legs testaceous, the apex of the posterior femora with a black spot.

Palon, September. A single specimen.

91. *Hyphasis distincta*, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, pale testaceous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) fuscous, thorax finely and sparingly punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctured.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations broadly transverse, antennae scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the lower three joints testaceous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, with a flattened margin, the anterior angles produced outwards, the disc rather convex, not perceptibly punctured; elytra broadly ovate, closely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures raised; underside and legs coloured as above, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following three joints together.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

Distinct from *H. nigricornis*, Baly by the equal length of the third and fourth joints of the antennae and the strongly rounded not straight sides of the thorax, from *H. unicolor*, Jac. and *H. inornata*, Jac. by the distinct elytral punctuation and rounded sides of the thorax; whether the convexity or raised appearance of the elytral punctures is accidental or peculiar to this species I cannot say.

92. **Hyphasis intermedia**, n. sp.

Ovate, fulvous or obscure piceous, the thorax strongly transverse, remotely and very finely punctured, elytra more strongly but not more closely punctured.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the clypeus with an acutely raised central ridge, antennae two thirds the length of the body, fulvous or fuscous, all the joints with the exception of the second, of nearly equal length; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides with a rather broad flattened margin, scarcely rounded, the anterior angles obliquely produced, the surface very finely and remotely punctured, distinctly depressed in front of the scutellum, the latter broad, impunctate; elytra oblong-ovate, more strongly but not more closely punctured than the thorax; the first joint of the posterior tarsi elongate.

Carin Chebà.

One of the two specimens obtained is piceous in colour, the other fulvous; *H. intermedia* is again closely allied to *H. unicolor* and *H. inornata* Jac., but differs in the more distinctly (although finely) and remotely punctured thorax and elytra, these in the allied species are either closely or extremely finely punctured, in *H. inornata* the sides of the thorax are also strongly rounded.

93. **Hyphasis inornata**, n. sp.

Elongate testaceous, the antennae (the basal three joints excepted) fuscous; thorax microscopically punctured; elytra very finely and closely punctate.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations broad, subquadrate, carina acutely raised, lower portion of the face deflexed, eyes large, antennae not extending to half the length of the elytra, the third and the following joints nearly equal in length; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly

rounded and narrowed in front, with a flattened margin, the anterior angles very slightly produced outwards, the surface extremely minutely punctured when seen under a strong lens, the punctuation a little more distinct at the sides; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures closely placed; underside clothed with fine pubescence; claw-joint strongly swollen.

Carin Chebà, May.

Closely allied to *H. unicolor*, Jac. but much more elongate in shape and the antennae differently coloured.

94. **Hyphasis Balyi**, n. sp.

Fulvous or piceous, the antennae (the first 2 joints excepted) black, thorax very minutely punctured, elytra finely and very closely punctured, piceous, the disc nearly entirely occupied by a pale flavous ovate patch.

Length 2-2 1/2 lines.

Of ovate shape, the head with a few very fine punctures, the vertex piceous, the lower portion pale fulvous, the frontal tubercles broad, strongly raised, the eyes very large, the clypeus nearly perpendicularly deflexed, palpi fulvous, the antennae closely approached, extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the first two joints fulvous, the third very slightly shorter than the fourth joint; the thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides rounded, with a rather broad margin, the anterior angles produced outwards, the surface extremely finely and rather closely punctured; scutellum dark fulvous or piceous, elytra very minutely and closely punctured, the entire disc, flavous, margined with piceous, underside and legs fulvous, the tibiae more or less black, posterior claw-joint strongly swollen.

Carin Chebà, December. Several specimens.

This species almost exactly resembles in colour *H. bipustulata*, Baly but the frontal tubercles in *H. Balyi* are more strongly raised, the thorax is more closely punctured and the elytral pale

patch extends almost from the base to the apex, while in *H. bipustulata* the spot is placed below the middle only.

95. **Chaetocnema birmanica**, n. sp.

Obscure cupreo-aeneous, the basal three joints of the antennae and the tibiae more or less fulvous, head rugosely punctured, thorax closely and strongly punctate, elytra deeply and very closely punctured in irregular rows, the interstices at the sides longitudinally costate.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head broader than long, closely and strongly punctured, the interstices very minutely granulate and only just separating the punctures, lower portion of the face clothed with white pubescence, the eyes very widely separated, antennae slender, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth and a little longer than the second thickened joint; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles very slightly oblique, the surface very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices at the sides slightly reticulate; scutellum small, impunctate, triangular; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax but gradually widened towards the middle, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in very close longitudinal rows, the interstices scarcely larger than the punctures, those near the suture rather smaller and more irregularly placed, the interstices at the sides forming two not very strongly raised longitudinal costae, the anterior femora slightly, the posterior ones more darkly aeneous, the tibiae also slightly stained with aeneous, prosternum and the breast strongly punctured.

Rangoon, December.

96. **Chaetocnema Duvivieri**, n. sp.

Greenish-black, the basal joints of the antennae, the four anterior legs and the posterior tibiae and tarsi, fulvous, head

sparingly, thorax closely and finely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices extremely finely punctured.

Length  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  line.

Of rather broad and robust shape, the head finely and sparingly punctured, the eyes distant, the frontal tubercles entirely absent, the clypeus broad, deflexed, the labrum and the lower portion of the face, very short, abruptly truncate, furnished with some single whitish hairs, antennae extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, scarcely longer than the second joint but much thinner, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the base with a very narrow margin, the surface closely and finely punctured, the sides rather more finely punctured, almost impunctate, near the lateral margin; scutellum broader than long; elytra broad, moderately convex, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices very minutely punctured, convex at the sides; the four anterior femora stained with piceous, the posterior ones, greenish-black, all the tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

Thagatà in Tenasserim. A single specimen.

Differing from *C. japonica*, Jac. and *C. fulvipes*, Jac. by the colour of the antennae and the simply punctured, not rugose head and thorax, and from *C. discreta*, Baly and *C. cognata*, Baly also by the different sculpture of the head and thorax; from several other species from the East, the present one may be known by the finely punctured elytral interstices; like *C. nagpurensis*, Duv. lately described, *C. Duvivieri* is provided with an entire transverse impressed line, accompanying the basal margin.

97. ***Cerotrus nigromarginatus***, n. sp.

Testaceous, the antennae and the tarsi black, thorax very sparingly punctured, elytra very strongly punctate, flavous or testaceous, the lateral and sutural margins black.



*Var.* Elytra black.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations narrow but distinctly raised, antennae extending nearly to the end of the elytra, black, the first joint flavous at the base, the second and third extremely small, equal, the intermediate joints rather flattened and widened; the thorax more than twice as broad as long, the angles tuberculiform, the sides slightly rounded before the middle, the surface rather convex with a few minute punctures, flavous, scutellum flavous; elytra strongly but not very closely punctured, flavous, the sutural, lateral and apical margin black, this colour slightly widened towards the base at the suture; posterior femora but slightly incrassate, tibiae unarmed, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chebà.

This species possesses the structural characters of the genus but differs rather in the widened intermediate joints of the antennae; from *C. apicalis*, Jac. it may be distinguished by the entirely flavous underside, head and the black antennae, as well as the structure of the latter; in the variety the elytra are entirely black, in all, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi are of the latter colour.

## GALERUCINAE

### 98. *Aulacophora melanocephala*, n. sp.

Flavous, the head, scutellum and the breast black, elytra with a basal depression, black, very finely punctured.

♂. The last abdominal segment trilobate, the middle lobe scarcely concave, its apical margin sinuate.

Length 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, black, palpi testaceous, antennae two thirds the length of the body, pale flavous, the third and fourth joints equal, slender, thorax twice as broad as long, pale flavous, the disc impunctate, the basal sulcus slightly interrupted at the

middle; scutellum black; elytra widened below the middle, with a depression below the base, very minutely and sparingly punctured, black, underside and legs flavous, the breast black.

Carin Chebà.

Principally distinguished by the black head, elytra and breast from its allies and the non-tuberculate head.

99. ***Aulacophora intermedia***, n. sp.

Flavous, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra black without basal depression, very minutely punctured.

♂. Antennae with the basal joints slightly widened, the last abdominal segment trilobate, the middle lobe deeply longitudinally sulcate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Rangoon; Carin Chebà.

It will only be necessary to point out the differences between this species and its allies of similar coloration. *A. intermedia* belongs to the group having no elytral basal depression and of comparatively smaller size; of these, *A. orientalis*, Hornst. and *A. frontalis*, Baly differ from the present species, in having elevated ridges on the vertex and front of the head, while *A. laevifrons*, Baly which is devoid of these ridges has the 3.<sup>d</sup>, 4.<sup>th</sup> and 5.<sup>th</sup> joints of the antennae strongly widened and compressed, in *A. intermedia* these joints are only very slightly widened, the third being longer than the fourth joint.

100. ***Aulacophora semifusca***, n. sp.

Black, the head, thorax and legs flavous, elytra without basal depression, very finely punctured, fuscous, the suture very narrowly, the lateral and apical margin more broadly flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, flavous, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the carina acutely raised, the labrum black, antennae flavous, the apical joints slightly darker; thorax scarcely

twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base but very slightly rounded anteriorly, the disc with only a few fine punctures near the anterior angles, the transverse sulcus straight rather shallow at the middle; scutellum flavous or fuscous; elytra without any basal depression, fuscous or piceous, very minutely punctured, the lateral and apical margin more or less broadly, the suture very narrowly flavous; the last abdominal segment of the male trilobate, the middle lobe scarcely depressed.

Carin Chebà.

Allied in coloration to *A. cornuta*, Baly but differing in the absence of the facial tubercles in the male and the colour of the legs.

101. *Aulacophora gestroi*, n. sp.

Ovate, widened posteriorly, flavous, thorax nearly impunctate, strongly transverse, elytra with a basal depression, extremely finely punctured, black, the apical portion flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, flavous, the eyes large, antennae flavous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the transverse sulcus moderately deep, less so at the middle, the disc with a very few minute punctures, flavous, scutellum flavous; elytra widened below the middle, with a short sutural depression below the base, the disc scarcely perceptibly punctured, black, the apical third portion flavous, underside and legs entirely flavous, the last abdominal segment of the male trilobate and deeply sulcate.

Palon (Pegu).

Closely allied in coloration to *A. pulchella*, Baly from Assam but differing in the colour of the antennae and legs and in the nearly impunctate thorax also in the very finely punctured elytra and their smooth surface; in two specimens the pale colour of the elytra extends upwards nearly to the middle.

102. **Aulacophora bhamoensis**, n. sp.

♂. Entirely fulvous, antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, thoracic sulcus straight and deep, the thorax finely punctured anteriorly, the elytra widened posteriorly, scarcely depressed below the base, very minutely punctured, the last abdominal segment longitudinally sulcate at the middle.

Length 3 line.

Bhamò.

The single male specimen contained in this collection does not agree with any other described species to my knowledge; on account of the entirely fulvous coloration, the species can only be compared with *A. unicolor*, Jac. of which only the female is known and it is possible that *A. bhamoensis*, represents the other sex, although it is a much smaller insect. The non-incrassate basal joint of the antennae and the structure of the anal segment in connection with the uniform coloration, separates the species from any of its allies.

103. **Mimastra longicornis**, n. sp.

Obscure flavous or fulvous, the antennae longer than the body, black as well as the legs, thorax with deep lateral depressions, impunctate, elytra very finely punctured and transversely wrinkled.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lines.

Head not longer than broad, impunctate, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised, the clypeus depressed, antennae much longer than the body, entirely black, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third one; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, slightly widened in front, anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface deeply depressed at the sides and to a smaller extent at the middle; impunctate, shining, elytra obscure fulvous, the margins rather paler, the surface finely punctured and wrinkled, shining, legs long and slender,

black or piceous, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate.

Carin Chevà.

The long antennae and their black colour as well as the similarly coloured legs will separate this species from any of its allies.

104. **Mimastra hirsuta**, n. sp.

Narrowly elongate, black, the basal joint of the antennae and the four anterior legs flavous, thorax subquadrate, transversely depressed, elytra finely rugose with rows of whitish single hairs.

Length 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head rather swollen, black, shining, impunctate without frontal elevations, the anterior margin of the clypeus testaceous, palpi rather robust, piceous, antennae closely approached, very slender, extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra the basal or the basal two joints flavous, the rest black, the third and following joint slender, of equal length, the terminal ones shorter; thorax one half broader than long, the sides slightly constricted at the base, the surface deeply transversely depressed, impunctate, shining; elytra with rows of distantly placed whitish hairs, the interstices very finely transversely wrinkled, legs slender, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chevà.

This is the smallest species of *Mimastra* known to me, but excepting that the head is rather broad and swollen I cannot find any characters of importance to separate the species from the genus, the black colour and the pubescent elytra as well as the colour of the legs will easily distinguish *M. hirsuta*.

105. **Cneorane subaenea**, n. sp.

Black, the head, thorax and the four anterior femora, flavous, thorax impunctate, elytra dark metallic greenish-aeneous, finely and closely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Broadly ovate, convex, the head flavous, impunctate, the frontal tubercles broad, the carina acute, antennae not quite extending to the end of the elytra, black, the lower three joints flavous below, the third, half the length of the fourth joint; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides rounded, slightly narrowed at the base, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the surface rather convex, entirely impunctate, flavous, with a small fovea at each side; scutellum black; elytra convex, obsoletely depressed below the base, of a greenish-aeneous colour, closely and finely punctured, their epipleurae very broad and continued to the apex; underside and legs black, finely pubescent, the four anterior femora flavous.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

106. **Cneorane orientalis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae (the basal and apical joint excepted) black, thorax broader than long, convex, impunctate, elytra bluish, closely and irregularly punctured.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

♀. But slightly widened posteriorly the head impunctate, shining, the frontal elevations strongly raised, transversely subquadrate, antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the first and the last joint fulvous, the third nearly one half smaller than the fourth joint; thorax one half broader than long, convex, the sides strongly and evenly rounded, the surface impunctate, shining, scutellum fulvous, elytra dark bluish, closely, strongly and irregularly punctured with trace of longitudinal smooth spaces; underside and legs entirely fulvous.

Carin Chebà, December.

This species, of which only female specimens were obtained, differs from *C. fulvicollis*, Baly in the entirely fulvous underside and legs and less densely punctured elytra, from *C. cribratissima*, Fairm. in the black antennae, the rounded sides of the thorax and the blue not green elytra.

107. *Cneorane feae*, n. sp.

Bluish-black, the head, the basal two joints of the antennae and the thorax fulvous, the latter transverse, impunctate, bifoveolate, elytra dark blue or violaceous, closely and irregularly punctured.

Length 3 lines.

Slightly widened posteriorly, the head impunctate, the antennae slender, extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the basal two joints entirely or below only fulvous, the third joint as long as the fourth, slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles produced outwards, the surface impunctate, with a small fovea at each side; scutellum black; elytra closely and strongly punctured with traces of longitudinal narrow spaces.

Carin Chebà, May and December.

Evidently closely allied to *C. fossicollis*, Fairm. but of different coloration and without elytral basal depression.

108. *Cerophysa fulvicollis*, n. sp.

Bluish-black, the thorax and legs fulvous, the former impunctate, transversely depressed, elytra dark violaceous, very finely and sparingly punctured.

♂. The basal eighth joints of the antennae fulvous, the eighth strongly dilated, the terminal three elongate, subconcave.

♀. The antennae black, simple.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

♂. Head bluish-black, impunctate, shining, the frontal tubercles distinct, the carina long and acutely raised, the labrum piceous, the palpi fulvous, the antennae extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints black, the first swollen, the second very short, the following five joints strongly transverse, very short and gradually increasing in width, the eighth enormously dilated, deeply excavated below, its margin

dentate, the terminal joints slender, concave at the upper edge, the tenth produced into a point, the eleventh joint shorter and more strongly curved; thorax one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the surface with a rather deep transverse depression, fulvous, impunctate; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra dark violaceous, finely and sparingly punctured; legs fulvous, tibiae unarmed, anterior coxal cavities open.

Tikekee (Pegu) June.

In the type *C. nodicornis*, Wied. the male has the 6.<sup>th</sup> and the 7.<sup>th</sup> joints of the antennae strongly developed, in the present species it is the eighth joint, this is also the case in *C. flava*, Baly, but other differences in structural characters are absent; in the female the antennae are simple and of totally different structure, the lower joints are of more elongate triangular shape and the terminal ones, elongate and cylindrical; the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi are also stained with fuscous; the present species ought perhaps not to be retained in *Cerophysa*.

#### 109. *Cerophysa monstrosa*, n. sp.

Metallic violaceous, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi black; thorax deeply bimpressed, impunctate, elytra extremely sparingly and finely punctured.

♂. Antennae with the fifth, sixth and seventh joints transverse and distorted, the eighth elongate and deeply sulcate.

♀. Antennae simple, the terminal joints thickened.

♂. Head impunctate, the frontal elevations obsolete, the labrum and palpi black, the antennae only extending to the base of the elytra, black, the second joint very short, the third more elongate and thickened, the fourth short and transverse, the fifth strongly transverse, curved and with a protruding point at its upper edge, the sixth transversely thickened, deeply excavated above and placed lower than the preceding joint, the seventh transversely subquadrate, the eighth broadly thickened, more elongate and deeply longitudinally excavate, the terminal joints short and transverse, opaque; thorax subquadrate, deeply



transversely sulcate at the disc; elytra parallel with a few fine punctures; legs slender; the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, tibiae unarmed, anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chevâ.

It is almost impossible to give a correct idea of the structure of the antennae in the male, as every joint is of different shape and size, in the female the eighth joint is the longest and subcylindrical; *C. monstrosa* is allied to *C. nodicornis*, Wied., but is of course quite distinct. Several female specimens which apparently belong to this species differ, in having more elongate joints of the antennae, while in one specimen the abdomen is flavous, otherwise I can see no difference, but it is possible that these specimens represent closely allied species.

110. **Luperus constricticollis**, n. sp.

Black, shining, the legs more or less testaceous, the thorax strongly narrowed at the base, impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, the base with a more or less distinct testaceous spot.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Of slightly posteriorly widened shape, rather convex, the head impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised, the carina rather short and broad, antennae stout, not extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower three joints more or less piceous, the second and third joints short, the latter one half longer than the preceding one, the following joints longer and rather thick; thorax slightly broader than long, the sides greatly narrowed at the base, rounded and widened at the middle, the anterior angles slightly oblique, forming a small tubercle furnished with a single white seta, the surface rather convex, smooth, impunctate, the extreme base with a slight transverse depression at each side (only visible in a certain light) scutellum broadly ovate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, scarcely more

distinctly punctured than the thorax, shining, black, the extreme base with a short testaceous spot (sometimes indistinct) elytral epipleurae broad anteriorly, continued below the middle; legs slender, the posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà; Carin Asciiui Chebà, 1200-1300 m.

The strongly constricted and proportionately long thorax gives this species a rather strange appearance and different from most of its allies, of which however it possesses all the structural characters, the basal spot may in some specimens possibly assume the shape of a vitta.

### 111. *Luperodes impressipennis*, n. sp.

Black, the basal two joints of the antennae fulvous, the head and thorax pale fulvous, impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured, fulvous, the basal portion (in shape of a subtriangular stripe), flavous.

♂. Elytra with an elongate sutural depression below the base.

Length 2 lines.

Of rather strongly convex shape, the head dark fulvous, impunctate, the frontal elevations nearly contiguous, the labrum and palpi black, the antennae nearly two thirds the length of the body, black, the lower two joints fulvous, the third joint one half longer than the second, the fourth double the length of the third joint; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the angles obtuse, the posterior margin rounded, the surface convex, impunctate, scutellum black; elytra convex, microscopically punctured, fulvous, this colour interrupted by a posteriorly pointed more or less triangular flavous stripe, extending from the base downwards, the suture at each side with an elongate shallow fovea placed below the scutellum, elytral epipleurae extending below the middle, underside and legs black clothed with yellow pubescence, the

last abdominal segment flavous; posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joint, anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà.

In the female the elytra are without any depression.

112. **Luperodes subrugosus**, n. sp.

Testaceous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) black, head and thorax pale fulvous, closely punctured and subrugose, elytra paler, more strongly punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely and closely punctured, with a deep transverse groove between the eyes, the latter large, clypeus rather swollen, finely punctured, labrum and palpi obscure piceous, antennae about half the length of the body, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the first long and slender, the second short and thick, the third one half longer and thinner, the rest elongate and equal; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides but slightly rounded, the surface finely and very closely punctured, the interstices very finely and irregularly wrinkled; elytra rather convex, widened towards the middle, the shoulders rounded, the surface more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctation very close and the interstices also finely wrinkled, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as half the tibiae, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Rangoon, July; Toungoo, September.

Principally distinguished by the uniform pale fulvous and testaceous colour and the finely rugosely punctured thorax and elytra.

113. **Luperodes tarsalis**, n. sp.

Pale flavous, the antennae (the basal joint excepted) and the tarsi, black, head and thorax pale fulvous, the latter finely ru-

gose, elytra closely and rather strongly punctured, testaceous, the extreme margins, piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head scarcely perceptibly punctured, the vertex convex, fulvous, the lower portion pale, labrum piceous, antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint testaceous at the base, the third joint scarcely longer but thinner than the second one, the fourth rather longer than the fifth joint: thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin scarcely rounded, the surface obsoletely transversely depressed at each side, finely and irregularly rugosely punctate, pale fulvous; elytra paler, very closely and distinctly punctured, the extreme margins darker, their epipleurae rather broad anteriorly and continued below the middle, also narrowly edged with piceous; posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, longer than the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Bhamò. A single specimen.

Larger than *L. pygidialis* and entirely pale testaceous, with the exception of the antennae and the tarsi.

#### 114. *Luperodes pygidialis*, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, the antennae, scutellum, the tibiae, tarsi and the breast, black; thorax extremely minutely punctured, elytra more distinctly and rather closely punctured, testaceous, the extreme basal and lateral margin, anteriorly, black; pygidium black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, pale fulvous, shining, labrum piceous, antennae extending below the middle of the elytra, nearly black, the basal joint testaceous, the second and third joints short, equal, the fourth not longer than the fifth joint; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, the sides straight, the disc with two shallow depressions at the middle, extremely minutely punctured; scutellum black; elytra nearly white, very finely

punctured, the extreme basal margin black, the epipleurae anteriorly, piceous, the breast, tibiae, tarsi, the last abdominal segment and the pygidium, black.

Shwegoo, October. A single example.

Closely allied to *L. scutellatus*, Jac. but the antennae differently coloured, the thorax broader and the elytral punctuation more distinct, the pygidium also differently coloured.

115. **Paridea bifurcata**, n. sp.

Pale testaceous, the head and thorax pale fulvous, the breast dark piceous; thorax impunctate; elytra semi-punctate-striate, pale testaceous, shining, the pygidium produced into two acute points.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Of ovate, convex shape, the head impunctate, obscure fulvous, labrum piceous, the antennae extending to about half the length of the elytra, testaceous, the second joint small, the third joint very slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, strongly rounded before the middle, the disc deeply transversely grooved, rather convex, with a few punctures near the anterior angles, obscure pale fulvous; elytra pale testaceous, punctured in fine, irregular and closely approached rows, the interstices also minutely punctured; underside and legs testaceous, the breast black.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

The curious structure of the pygidium in the only, apparently female specimen is unique amongst the Phytophaga to my knowledge; the upper portion of the pygidium projects beyond the elytra into two deeply divided or split points, the margins of which are clothed with a fringe of hairs, the extreme apex being edged with black.

116. **Paridea ruficollis**, n. sp.

Ovate, widened posteriorly, flavous, the four posterior tibiae and tarsi and the breast more or less black, the thorax rufous,

deeply grooved, elytra pale greenish-testaceous, strongly geminate punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex fulvous, the lower portion paler the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, strongly raised, labrum flavous, the penultimate joint of the palpi incrassate, the antennae slender, flavous, the second joint half the length of the third, the fourth slightly longer than the preceding joint; thorax proportionately long, scarcely one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, strongly rounded before the middle, the disc convex, deeply transversely grooved at each side, the surface nearly impunctate, shining, rufous; scutellum fulvous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, widened posteriorly, longitudinally sulcate below the shoulders and more deeply so at the sides, the surface with two double rows of deep punctures which disappear at the middle, the rest of the surface finely and irregularly punctured, the apex nearly impunctate, elytral epipleurae narrow but distinct anteriorly nearly entirely obsolete at the middle; the breast piceous, the abdomen fulvous, the femora pale flavous, the tibiae and tarsi more or less black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, nearly as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

117. *Paridea cornuta*, n. sp.

Black, the antennae, the under sides of the legs and the sides of the abdomen flavous; thorax impunctate, deeply transversely grooved; elytra finely punctured in double rows, yellowish-white, the base with a narrow transverse black band.

♂. Elytra with a short curved hook below the middle near the suture.

Length 2 lines.

Head dark piceous, impunctate, antennae nearly two-thirds the length of the body, flavous, the third and following joints

nearly equal; thorax quite one half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and widened before the middle, the anterior angles distinct, the surface deeply transversely grooved, entirely impunctate, black; scutellum black; elytra closely punctured in irregular double rows, nearly white, the base with a transverse black band scarcely occupying one third the length of the elytra; near the suture of each elytron below the middle is a short but stout curved hook of white colour, followed by a shallow depression; underside black, the apex of the femora and the under surface of the tibiae, whitish, the abdominal segments of the same colour at the sides, last segment trilobate; claws appendiculate.

Carin Chebà.

The female of this singularly structured species, of which only a single apparently male specimen is before me, is probably without the elytral hook-like appendage.

118. **Paridea nigripennis**, n. sp.

Black, the head, antennae, thorax and legs flavous, elytra semi-regularly punctate-striate anteriorly, black, the extreme lateral margins and the apex, as well as the last abdominal segment, flavous.

♀. Elytra entirely, black, abdomen flavous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, flavous, antennae flavous, the third and following joints nearly equal, thorax one half broader than long, the sides narrowed at the base widened and rounded before the middle, the surface deeply transversely sulcate entirely impunctate, pale flavous, scutellum flavous, elytra widened posteriorly finely punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation entirely indistinct near the apex, the sides longitudinally sulcate below the shoulders, the surface black, the extreme lateral margin, the apex more broadly so and the epipleurae pale flavous, breast and abdomen black, the last segment of the latter flavous, trilobate, the medial lobe flat, subquadrate, legs flavous, claws

appendiculate, elytral epipleurae continued below the middle, anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà.

I have not much doubt that the specimens with entirely black elytra and flavous abdomen represent the females of the present species, they differ further in having a more transversely shaped thorax and longer third and following joints of the antennae but in no other way.

119. **Paridea foveipennis**, n. sp.

Flavous, the breast piceous, thorax nearly impunctate, transversely sulcate, elytra widened posteriorly, semi-regularly punctate-striate anteriorly, the basal portion testaceous with a large elongate and a small round fovea, the posterior portion piceous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of posteriorly dilated and convex shape, the head impunctate, flavous, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the clypeus broadly triangular, apex of the mandibles black, palpi incrassate, the terminal joint pointed, antennae slender, extending to nearly two thirds the length of the elytra, pale flavous (the tenth joint black in one specimen) the second joint small, the third and fourth nearly equal; thorax transverse twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the angles acute but not produced, the surface with a transverse sinuate sulcus which does not quite extend to the sides but is more deeply impressed at that place, the posterior portion behind the sulcus subtuberculiform at the sides, the surface not visibly punctured, pale flavous or testaceous, scutellum testaceous, elytra strongly widened posteriorly, the anterior portion pale flavous, impunctate, with a deep elongate depression near the suture, the latter thickened at the sides of the depression in the shape of two tubercles, the outer edge of the depression with another small rounded fovea, the posterior portion of the elytra more or less piceous, punctured in somewhat regular rows near the middle, the apical portion impunctate, elytral epi-



pleurae continued, but narrowly so below the middle, underside flavous, the breast more or less piceous, legs flavous, posterior tibiae with a small spine, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà; Carin Asciiui Ghecù.

This curiously structured species of which three specimens, all apparently males, were obtained, seems to possess all the characters of Baly's genus *Paridea* and agrees with it also in shape, the last abdominal segment is trilobate at the apex, the middle lobe being flat without depression.

120. *Paridea unifasciata*, n. sp.

Black, the head, antennae, thorax and the legs whitish, elytra punctured in irregular longitudinal rows, black, a transverse band at the middle and the extreme apex white.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, shining, the vertex pale fulvous, the lower portion testaceous, frontal tubercles transverse, the clypeus with a distinctly raised ridge, labrum black, with a transverse row of deep punctures, antennae flavous, about half the length of the body, the third and following joints of equal length, the terminal joints slightly thicker, cylindrical; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, strongly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles oblique, the surface with a transverse sulcus which is slightly interrupted at the middle, impunctate, nearly white; scutellum black, smooth; elytra rather strongly punctured in irregular rows which are indistinct below the middle, black, with a nearly white transverse slightly curved band at the middle, slightly extending downwards at the suture, another round white spot is placed at the apex; elytral epipleurae continued to the apex; underside black, the legs pale testaceous, all the femora and the tibiae with a black upper margin, the posterior tarsi likewise black, claws appendiculate.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

121. **Pseudocophora pectoralis**, BALY.

Two female specimens from Carin Chebà agree entirely with Baly's descriptions "pale flavous, the breast and abdomen (the last segment excepted) black" but the author gives the apex of the anal segment as "deeply emarginate"; in the Birmah specimens, this part is incised at each side, the middle lobe being rather concave which does not agree with the description.

122. **Sastra fulvicornis**, n. sp.

Below piceous, above dark violaceous blue, antennae fulvous, the head and thorax rugosely punctured, the latter with some deep depressions, angulate at the sides, elytra very finely and closely punctured and sparingly pubescent.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head finely rugose at the vertex, the frontal tubercles distinctly raised, the lower portion more shining, the antennae about two-thirds the length of the body, slender, fulvous, the third joint very elongate and the longest; thorax at least twice as broad as long, the sides strongly angulate at the middle, the anterior and posterior margin nearly straight, the surface finely rugose throughout, deeply impressed at the sides and less so and longitudinally at the middle; scutellum broad, finely punctured; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, slightly widened towards the middle, with a narrow margin, dark violaceous blue, finely and closely punctured, and sparingly covered with grey pubescence; legs obscure violaceous, the tibiae sulcate and unarmed, the claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà.

123. **Sastra** (*Sastroides*) **crassipalpis**, JAC.

The Birmah specimens agree very nearly with the type from Sumatra, the palpi are however not quite so strongly incrassate

(probably due to sexual difference). The specimens were obtained by Sig. Fea at Meetan in Tenasserim and at Rangoon. The genus *Sastroides* seems however a better place for this species than *Sastra*.

124. ***Sastroides parvula***, n. sp.

Flavous, pubescent, the terminal joints of the antennae, the tibiae below and the tarsi, fuscous; thorax short and transverse, the disc uneven, pubescent; elytra closely and finely punctured, pubescent like the thorax.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head finely granulose-punctate, with a longitudinal central groove, the eyes round and large, the frontal tubercles elongate, not strongly raised, clypeus narrowly transverse, the penultimate joint of the palpi, thickened, antennae rather short, not extending to the middle of the elytra, the second joint short, the third elongate, very slightly longer than the fourth joint, the lower five joints flavous, the rest fuscous, all clothed with pubescence; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded and widened at the middle, narrowed in front, the angles obsolete, the surface transversely depressed at the middle near the base and to a smaller extent at the sides, sculptured like the head, but the punctuation obscured by the rather long yellowish pubescence; scutellum longer than broad, large; elytra slightly widened at the middle, punctured like the thorax and with similar golden-yellow pubescence, their epipleurae disappearing before the middle; tibiae simple and unarmed; claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chevà. A single specimen. Smaller than the other species of the genus, the third joint of the antennae less elongate than usual.

125. ***Buphonida pallida***, n. sp.

Elongate, rather robust and parallel, testaceous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and the tibiae and tarsi, black, the

thorax finely and irregularly, the elytra more strongly and closely punctured.

*Var.* Legs entirely testaceous or flavous.

Length 4 lines.

Head convex, and very broad, impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter small, the frontal tubercles rather indistinct, the apex of the mandibles black, palpi slender, testaceous, antennae nearly two-third the length of the body, widely separated black, the lower three joints and the base of the fourth one, flavous, the third joint shorter than the fourth; thorax very short, nearly four times broader than long, the sides rather rounded, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the posterior ones obliquely shaped, the surface finely but not very closely punctured, very obsolete depressed at the sides; scutellum broad; elytra rather convex, glabrous, strongly and closely punctured with some obsolete narrow smooth longitudinal spaces, the interspaces irregularly wrinkled, their epipleurae broad anteriorly, very narrow below the middle; legs rather robust, the posterior femora somewhat incrassate, the tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate; prosternum narrow, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Palon and Carin Chebà.

This species seems to me undoubtedly to enter the genus *Buphonida* on account of the swollen head, the widely separated base of the antennae, unarmed tibiae and closed anterior coxal cavities; it differs however from the type in the glabrous not pubescent elytra, the appendiculate claws and the rather robust femora, although the claws in *B. evanida*, Baly are described as *acutely* appendiculate or bifid, so that there is little difference in that respect; the posterior femora although slightly thickened are not sufficiently so, to place the species amongst the *Hallicinae*.

126. ***Buphonida piceo-limbata*, n. sp.**

Testaceous, antennae (the basal joints excepted) black; thorax short, transverse, slightly depressed, nearly impunctate; elytra

closely and distinctly punctured, testaceous, the sutural and lateral margins piceous.

Length 3 lines.

Of parallel shape, the head very broad, testaceous, the vertex convex, impunctate, the frontal elevations absent, clypeus broad, antennae extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints testaceous, the third joint twice the length of the second, the fourth longer than the preceding joint; thorax very short and transverse, the sides slightly rounded, the anterior angles slightly prominent, the disc with an obsolete depression at each side and with but a few fine punctures anteriorly, testaceous; scutellum fuscous; elytra rather closely and strongly punctured, pale testaceous, the lateral and sutural margins rather broadly piceous; underside and legs testaceous, tibiae unarmed, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Palon. A single specimen.

127. *Sphenoraia imitans*, n. sp.

Pale fulvous, thorax strongly punctured with two black spots; elytra strongly, closely and irregularly punctured, each with six round black spots, (2. 2. 2.)

Length 3 1/2 lines.

Broadly ovate, convex, the head sparingly punctured, the antennae filiform, not extending to half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the second and third joints short, the latter one half longer than the second one, the following joints nearly equal; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior margin strongly concave, the posterior one parallel, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the surface strongly and irregularly punctured, more closely so on the sides than on the disc, the former with a small black spot; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra strongly convex, very closely, strongly and evenly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, two round spots placed transversely at the base, two at the middle and two near the apex the inner one of which is

situated higher than the outer one, black; underside and legs fulvous.

Palon (Pegu).

The single specimen obtained by Sig. Fea agrees in everything with the structural characters of the genus but differs from any of its allies in the entirely irregularly punctured elytra; the species resembles greatly *S. bicolor*, Hope in its marking but differs entirely in the elytral sculpture.

### 128. *Leptarthra Dohrni*, Baly.

A single specimen from Carin Chebà agrees very nearly with those from different parts of India in my collection, but the entire abdomen in the Burmah insect is flavous, I have however seen specimens with a partly so coloured abdomen and it is probably variable in this respect.

*L. grandipennis*, Fairm. does not seem to differ from Baly's species which has also been described by von Harold as *Merista rufipennis*.

### 129. *Haplosonyx orientalis*, n. sp.

Obscure fulvous, the antennae and legs black, the thorax with two deep lateral depressions, sparingly punctured, elytra feebly raised at the base, moderately strongly punctured in double rows.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, shining, fulvous, with a longitudinal depression between the eyes, palpi swollen, antennae entirely black, extending to about half the length of the elytra, the third joint one half longer than the second one, the fourth much longer than the preceding two joints; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded and slightly widened before the middle, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior ones pointed but scarcely produced, the sides with a deep transverse depression, the latter deeply punctured, rest of the surface impunctate; scutellum large, it apex acutely pointed; elytra with the

base feebly raised, moderately strongly punctured in closely approached double rows, the interstices with a few very fine punctures; underside fulvous very sparingly pubescent, legs slender, entirely black.

Carin Chebà.

Principally distinguished from its allies by the colour of the antennae and legs, the scarcely elevated base of the elytra and their geminate punctuation.

130. **Haplosonyx ornata**, n. sp.

Piceous or black, thorax sparingly and strongly punctured, biimpressed, elytra very deeply punctate-striate, flavous, the lateral and sutural margin (the latter widened into a spot at the base) and a broad transverse band below the middle, black.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 lines.

Head dark fulvous, the vertex with a piceous spot, impunctate, eyes large and prominent, antennae extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joint more or less fulvous, the second and third joints very short, equal in the male, the third joint one half longer in the female, the fourth joint the longest; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior ones strongly produced outwards into a tooth, the surface with a deep depression at each side, strongly and deeply punctured at the middle, dark fulvous or piceous, scutellum black; elytra without basal elevation, very regularly and deeply punctate-striate, flavous, the sutural margin (widened anteriorly into a subtriangular patch) a broad transverse band below the middle and the lateral margin narrowly, black, underside fulvous or piceous, the tibiae flavous below, the 4-posterior ones mucronate, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chebà.

This comparatively small species seems to occupy a place between the genera *Haplosonyx*, *Sphenoraia* and *Galerucida* with neither of which it agrees entirely, it differs from *Haplo-*

*sonyx* in the want of the basal elytral elevation and in the very strongly and regularly punctate-striate elytra, also in its small size, and from the two other allied genera in the different shape of the thorax, I have however thought it advisable to retain the species for the present in *Haplosonyx*.

131. **Haplosonyx inornatus**, n. sp.

Entirely obscure testaceous, the thorax nearly impunctate with two very deep lateral depressions, elytra strongly and regularly punctate-striate.

Length 3 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, with a fovea at the vertex, eyes prominent, palpi robust, antennae very robust, extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, the lower three joints shining, the rest opaque, the second and third joints very small and equal, the fourth joint longer than the third one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded before the middle, the basal portion rather concave, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior ones dentiform, the surface with a very deep oblique fovea at each side of transverse shape, strongly but sparingly punctured within the depressions, the rest of the disc impunctate, elytra without basal elevation, moderately deeply depressed within the shoulders, with about 10 rows of deep punctures, the rows more closely approached on the sides than on the disc, the lateral margin strongly thickened, underside and legs testaceous.

Carin Chebà; Palon (Pegu).

*H. inornatus* may be principally distinguished by its general small size, the want of an elytral elevation at the base and the regular and deep punctures; in the female, the antennae are much thinner and shorter.

132. **Haplosonyx varipes**, n. sp.

Pale fulvous, the antennae (the basal joint excepted) the sides of the breast and the tibiae and tarsi (or the entire legs) black;



thorax with a few punctures at the sides, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached rows.

*Var.* The disc of the elytra obscure fuscous.

Length 4 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, the antennae extending to rather more than half the length of the elytra, black or fuscous, the first joint fulvous, shining, the rest opaque, pubescent, the second and third joints short, the latter but slightly longer than the second, the fourth joint longer than the third, the apical joints obscure dark fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the disc with a transverse depression at each side, sparingly punctured within the depression; scutellum fulvous; elytra with a very slight depression below the base near the suture, strongly punctured in closely approached rows, the interstices in some places slightly raised in longitudinal smooth spaces; sides of the breast and the tibiae and tarsi black or fuscous, the last abdominal segment slightly incised at each side.

♀. The antennae shorter, the third joint twice the length of the second one, the elytra more finely and distantly punctured, the last abdominal segment entire.

Carin Chebà; Malewoon in Tenasserim; Rangoon, Palon (Pegu).

From several nearly similarly coloured species the present insect differs in the colour of the antennae and legs and in the strong punctuation of the elytra; *H. scutellatus*, Baly and *H. fraternus*, Duviv. have a black scutellum, the first, although closely allied, has entirely black antennae and legs, while *H. fraternus* is much larger and has geminate punctate-striate elytra. *H. sumatrae*, Weber has fulvous antennae and legs and a fine elytral punctuation. A single female specimen differs in the entirely black legs but in no other way and in the variety nearly the entire disc of the elytra is fuscous which may however be due to discoloration.

**Pseudoides**, n. gen.

Sub-elongate, parallel, the antennae and palpi subfiliform, the third and two following joints of the antennae nearly equal; thorax transverse without depression, scutellum broader than long, elytra semi-regularly punctured, their epipleurae broad and concave anteriorly, continued below the middle and placed inwards, legs rather robust, the posterior tibiae with a minute spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, the anterior coxal cavities open; prosternum extremely narrow but distinct, claws appendiculate.

I am obliged to propose this genus for the reception of a small species having somewhat the general appearance of a *Luperus*; the structural characters of the species agree nearly with the group *Agelastinae* of Chapuis, but the structure of the elytral epipleurae, the inner margin of which is placed within the elytra as is the case with *Oides*, will separate the genus from any other belonging to this division.

133. **Pseudoides bivittata**, n. sp.

Testaceous, the base of the head and the terminal joints of the antennae black; thorax very minutely and sparingly punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured, the suture and a longitudinal band at the disc, joining the suture before the apex, black.

*Var.* The disc of the elytra nearly entirely black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, the lower portion testaceous, the frontal elevations nearly obsolete, the apex of the mandibles black, the antennae rather short, only extending just beyond the base of the elytra, the 4 or 5 basal joints testaceous, the others black, the third and the following two joints about one half longer than the second one, the terminal five joints

more elongate; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, slightly narrowed at the base, the posterior angles rather obliquely shaped, the surface with a few minute punctures, testaceous; scutellum broad, the sides rounded; elytra narrowly parallel, with some closely approached rows of larger punctures, the interstices everywhere finely punctate, the basal and sutural margin narrowly black, another narrow black stripe runs from the base nearly to the apex, this band is sometimes slightly widened at the middle and either free at its lower end or joined to the suture before the apex; underside and legs entirely testaceous.

Carin Chebà.

In the variety the dark bands are nearly confluent, leaving only the sides and apex as well as a narrow space at the middle, of the ground colour.

134. *Agelastica* (?) *flava*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, entirely flavous, antennae long and slender, thorax transversely convex; minutely punctured, elytra extremely closely and distinctly punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head not longer than broad, the vertex convex, impunctate with a deep transverse groove between the eyes, the frontal elevations in shape of a narrow transverse ridge, lower portion of the face distinctly punctured, labrum flavous with a row of punctures, palpi slender, antennae extending to the end of the elytra, very slender, flavous, the second joint short, the third more than double as long, the fourth joint longer than the preceding one; thorax transversely convex, twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the surface rather closely and finely punctured; elytra convex, more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctures very closely approached, the interstices slightly wrinkled, elytral epypleurae broad at the base, very narrow below the middle, the anterior tibiae unarmed, the four posterior ones mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long

as the following joints together ; claws appendiculate ; the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà.

I include this species rather doubtfully in *Agelastica* on account of the long and slender antennae and the very narrow posterior elytral epipleurae, in other respects the insect agrees with the generic characters.

135. *Malaxia assamensis*, JAC.

Black, the antennae with a fringe of hairs ( $\sigma^7$ ); the head and thorax finely rugose, finely pubescent, elytra dark purplish or greenish, finely coriaceous and pubescent, the knees and the base of the tibiae testaceous.

Length 2-2  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head black, finely rugose, the anterior margin of the clypeus testaceous, the antennae long and slender, the lower two joints more or less testaceous, shining, the others with a long fringe of hairs, the fourth joint double the length of the third; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, narrowed at the base, the surface longitudinally depressed at the middle and broadly but not very deeply so at the sides, clothed with whitish pubescence, scutellum black, elytra finely coriaceous, green or dark purplish, finely pubescent, underside and legs black, the knees and the tibiae at the base, testaceous; last abdominal segment of the male with a deep triangular emargination.

Carin Chebà; Palon.

Principally distinguished by the long pubescence of the antennae in the male, the black head and thorax and the colour of the legs; the female is larger without the fringe of hairs on the antennae and has a simple last segment of the abdomen, but does not differ in other respect. I have given a renewed description of this species, the female of which only was known to me at the time of publication.

136. *Malaxia pallipes*, n. sp.

Black the clypeus, the basal joints of the antennae and the legs flavous, the thorax with a deep lateral depression, finely pubescent, elytra green, finely coriaceous.

♂. Terminal joints of the antennae triangularly widened, the last joint lanceolate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head rather strongly rugose at the vertex, the space between the antennae smooth and shining and divided by a longitudinal groove, the part surrounding the base of the antennae and the labrum bright flavous, antennae with the lower four or five joints more or less or entirely flavous, the rest black, the fourth joint one half longer than the third one; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior portion strongly swollen, shining and closely punctured, the disc deeply depressed at each side and finely pubescent, elytra bright green, finely coriaceous and pubescent; underside black, legs flavous, the last abdominal segment of the male triangularly emarginate.

Carin Chebà.

*M. pallipes* differs considerably in structural characters from its allies, the entire lower portion of the face and the labrum are flavous, the antennae in the male insect are thickened at the terminal joints and the thorax has its anterior portion swollen, shining and punctured; the black head and thorax and the deep lateral depression of the latter separates the species from *M. flavovirens*, Fairm.

137. *Galerucella albopilosa*, n. sp.

Black, clothed with white pubescence, the head, thorax and the femora more or less testaceous, head and thorax finely punctured, the latter obsoletely impressed, elytra more strongly punctured and transversely rugose.

Length  $3-3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of broadly ovate shape, the head more or less testaceous, with a large black spot on the vertex, the latter finely rugose, the antennae extending to two-thirds the length of the body, black, pubescent, the fourth joint longer than the third, the latter one half longer than the second joint; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides rounded before the middle, straight at the base, the surface feebly impressed at the sides and at the middle, very finely punctured and rugose and sparingly pubescent, scutellum broad, elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, rather convex, distinctly punctured, the interstices rather strongly rugose and wrinkled and clothed with long whitish pubescence, their epipleurae continued below the middle; underside black, the femora obscure testaceous, tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà; Carin Checù.

This species almost entirely resembles *G. melancholica*, Jac. but may be distinguished by the slender, not robust antennae and the more or less testaceous head and femora, these latter are of the same colour in all the specimens before me, but the head and thorax in some is nearly entirely black; it is probable, that those specimens in which these parts are testaceous are immature; *G. melancholica* has also a longer and more subquadrate thorax and entirely black legs.

133. *Cynorta violacea*, n. sp.

Black below, above violaceous-blue, the thorax impunctate with two deep foveae, elytra narrowly elongate, nearly impunctate.

Length 2 lines.

Narrowly elongate, the head impunctate, bluish or greenish, the frontal tubercles strongly raised, nearly contiguous, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove, the clypeus concave, its anterior margin slightly emarginate at the middle, the labrum

and palpi piceous, antennae not closely approached at the base, slender, extending to nearly two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the second joint very small, the third distinctly shorter than the fourth joint, the rest nearly as long and equal; thorax not broader than long, the sides straight, slightly narrowed towards the base, the angles obsolete, the disc with a deep oblique fovea at each side, extremely finely punctured, only visible under a strong lens; scutellum black; elytra with a few extremely minute punctures, their epipleurae continued below the middle, legs slender, the posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together; anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà, December.

139. ***Cynorta subaenea***, n. sp.

Below black, the head and thorax metallic green or blue, the latter deeply bi-foveolate with a few fine punctures; elytra aeneous, finely and closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate.

Length 2 lines.

Carin Chebà.

This species agrees in shape and size almost entirely with *C. violacea*, the antennae are also of similar colour and structure as well as the thorax, but the elytra are of aeneous colour with a more or less distinct purplish tint and differ entirely in the fine punctuation and the minutely granulate interstices; of both species several specimens were obtained.

140. ***Anthipha pubescens***, n. sp.

Fulvous; pubescent, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) the elytral epipleurae, the apex of the posterior femora and the tibiae and tarsi, black; thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra as closely punctate, the punctuation of different size.

Length 2 lines.

Head punctured on the vertex only, the frontal elevations transverse, interrupted by a deep fovea, the antennae not extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the lower two joints fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, the intermediate ones slightly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight, the anterior angles oblique, furnished with a single hair, the surface obsoletely depressed at each side, rather strongly and closely punctured especially so at the sides; scutellum rather large; elytra without any basal depression, pubescent, closely impressed with rows of larger and smaller punctures, the apex very finely punctured, the epipleurae partly piceous or black, the apical portion of the posterior femora and the tibiae and tarsi black.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

This species is very closely allied to *A. hirsuta*, Jac. from Assam but its shape is less convex and widened at the middle and the colour of the elytral epipleurae as well as that of the legs is different; it is however possible that the species represents only a local variety of *A. hirsuta*.

#### 141. *Anthipha inornata*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the head, antennae, thorax and legs flavous, thorax very finely and sparingly, elytra more distinctly punctured in closely approached rows.

Length 2 lines.

Head broad, impunctate, the eyes prominent and large, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, the antennae two-thirds the length of the body, flavous, the second joint very short, the third nearly three times as long, the fourth twice as long as the third joint, the following joints elongate and slender; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the posterior margin rather rounded, the surface with a few very fine punctures, pale flavous; scutellum flavous, impunctate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, fulvous, the base without depression, the surface



closely and finely punctured in rows; legs flavous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Carin Chebà.

Allied to *A. Bretinghami*, Baly but differing in the entirely fulvous underside the similar coloured scutellum and elytra and in the finer punctuation of the latter.

142. ***Anthipha antennata***, n. sp.

Fulvous, the head and thorax impunctate, the elytra finely and closely punctured, the anterior half fulvous, the posterior one violaceous black.

Length 3 lines.

♂. Head smooth, shining, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, antennae fulvous, the third joint twice as long as the second, the fourth more elongate, thicker and subcylindrical, the terminal joints rather thickened and shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the surface rather convex, smooth and impunctate; elytra very closely punctured, the punctures rather larger anteriorly than posteriorly, the anterior portion fulvous, the other half violaceous black, the anterior margin of the dark portion slightly convex, and obliquely shaped at the sides; underside and legs fulvous.

Rangoon and Bhamo.

Closely allied to *A. posticata*, Baly but with differently shaped antennae, the elytral punctuation stronger and the posterior portion of darker colour and extending higher upwards with its anterior margin convex instead of sinuate-concave.

143. ***Anthipha feae***, n. sp.

Obscure fulvous or piceous, the base of the head black, the lower portion, the thorax and the femora testaceous, elytra finely punctured in rows, black or piceous, a transverse band at the middle and another before the apex, testaceous.

*Var. a.* Elytra testaceous, with a transverse band below the middle, the apex and the lateral margins, black.

*Var. b.* Elytra entirely obscure fuscous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the vertex black, the lower portion flavous or testaceous, the eyes large and prominent, the antennae extending to slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, obscure fuscous, the lower 2 or 3 joints testaceous, the second joint small, the third double the length, the following joints elongate; thorax strongly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin rounded, the surface with a few very fine punctures, testaceous; scutellum black; elytra finely punctured in closely approached rows, blackish, this colour interrupted by a transverse testaceous band at the middle and another near the apex, neither of which extend quite to the lateral nor the sutural margin; underside piceous or obscure dark fulvous, finely pubescent, legs testaceous, the tibiae and tarsi nearly black.

Palon (Pegu).

Closely allied to *A. flavofasciata*, Baly and *A. (Dercetis) bifasciata*, Clark, but differing from the former in the black head and the second flavous elytral band and from the latter in the different position of the bands and the black apex of the elytra. In the variety *a.* the elytra may be described as testaceous with a central black band, the apex and lateral margin black, in the variety *b.* the pale bands of the elytra are entirely wanting.

#### 144. *Anthipha laevicollis*, n. sp.

Black, above metallic violaceous, the antennae obscure piceous, the apical joints flavous, the thorax impunctate, elytra closely and strongly punctured, the base convex, abdomen flavous.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate, antennae filiform, piceous, the apical four joints flavous, the third joint twice as long as the second one,

the fourth and fifth equal; thorax nearly three times as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded at the middle, the anterior angles oblique, produced outwards, the surface rather convex, entirely impunctate, dark blue; scutellum large, smooth; elytra with the basal portion slightly raised and bounded by a transverse depression, very closely and strongly punctured in semi-regular rows; breast and legs black, abdomen flavous.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

Closely allied in coloration to *A. flaviventris*, Jac. from China but much larger and at once distinguished by the strongly transverse and impunctate thorax, colour of the antennae, etc.

145. *Charaea* (?) *alboplagiata*, n. sp.

Black, the thorax and the femora, flavous; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra extremely finely punctured, nearly black, the disc occupied by a large ovate whitish patch

Length 1-1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, black, shining, the frontal elevations rather obsolete, labrum dark piceous, antennae nearly extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, black, the basal joint more or less or entirely flavous, the second and third joints extremely small, equal, the rest of equal length, elongate; thorax broader than long, flavous, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles obsolete, the posterior ones distinct, somewhat oblique, the disc without depression, with a few scarcely perceptible punctures; scutellum black, elytra very minutely punctured, the punctures only visible under a strong lens, blackish, the disc almost entirely occupied by an oval large whitish patch leaving the sutural and lateral margin narrowly, the basal and apical portion more broadly of the ground colour; below black, the femora flavous, the tibiae and the tarsi more or less black; the first joint of the posterior tarsi, longer than the 3 following joints together, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Carin Chebà. Three specimens.

This species bears a strong resemblance to *Eumelepta biptagiata*, and is in fact of entirely similar coloration, but the altogether different structure of the antennae and the longer first joint of the posterior tarsi will at once distinguish it; I have placed this species provisionally in Baly's genus *Charaea* with which it agrees in the principal structural characters, I am however unable to discover any spine at the anterior tibiae, the posterior ones being distinctly mucronate; the second and third joints of the antennae are very small; a single specimen which probably represents the female, is larger, the third joint of the antennae is a little longer, the thorax more transversely shaped and the elytral pale mark is much smaller and less elongate.

146. **Malacosoma nigricolle**, n. sp.

Flavous, the thorax, knees and the abdomen black; thorax transverse, closely and strongly punctured, elytra pale flavous, punctured like the thorax.

Length 2 lines.

Head with a few very minute punctures at the vertex, the latter with a shallow longitudinal central groove, eyes large (the lower half black, the upper half white) frontal elevations strongly raised, bounded behind by a deep transverse groove, clypeus thickened, black, labrum flavous, mandibles black, palpi rather robust, piceous, antennae rather robust, extending to about half the length of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint longer than the second, but one half the length of the fourth joint; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded narrowly margined, the anterior angles slightly produced, the surface very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose; scutellum large, flavous; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, as closely and strongly punctured as the latter part; below flavous, the knees and the abdomen black; tibiae with a small spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints, claws appendiculate;

prosternum very narrow, slightly separating the coxae, anterior coxal cavities open.

A single specimen.

147. *Atysa* (?) *albofasciata*, n. sp.

Black, the head, antennae, thorax and the anterior legs, pale testaceous, head and thorax impunctate; elytra finely pubescent, black, a transverse band at the middle whitish.

Length 2 lines.

Head testaceous, nearly impunctate, the frontal tubercles scarcely prominent, labrum piceous, antennae long and slender, nearly two thirds the length of the body, pale flavous, the third joint longer than the fourth, the terminal joints shorter, the last one fuscous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides slightly rounded at the middle, the disc with a longitudinal groove at the middle and several depressions at the sides, shining, impunctate; scutellum broad, pubescent, elytra parallel, elongate, closely and finely punctured, clothed with fine whitish pubescence, black, this colour divided by a regular transverse, central whitish band, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle; underside and legs black, the anterior femora entirely, their tibiae partly, testaceous; tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the two following joints together; claws bifid.

Carin. Chevà. A single specimen. I place this species provisionally in *Atysa* with which it agrees in the principal structural characters; the smooth thorax and thin filiform antennae differ however from the same parts in the type.

148. *Ochralea rufo-basalis*, n. sp.

Pale flavous, opaque, the head and thorax impunctate, elytra very closely and finely punctured, a transverse narrow band at the base, rufous.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of elongate and convex shape, the head impunctate, the eyes large, the frontal elevations rather small, the palpi robust, antennae extending to nearly two-thirds the length of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joints small, the others elongate; thorax one half broader than long, the lateral margins nearly straight, the posterior one strongly rounded, the angles distinct but not produced, the surface opaque, minutely granulate, impunctate, scutellum small, flavous; elytra subcylindrical, extremely closely punctured with slight traces of longitudinal costae, the base with a narrow transverse rufous band, its lower edge concave, elytral epipleurae continued below the middle; all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibiae, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chebà. A single specimen.

The species differs from the typical forms of the genus in the robust and incrassate palpi.

149. *Ochralea pallida*, n. sp.

Pale flavous or testaceous, the breast black, the thorax scarcely perceptibly, the elytra extremely finely and closely punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations narrowly transverse, antennae slender, extending to two-thirds the length of the elytra, pale flavous, the second and third joints very short, the following joints very nearly equal: thorax short, scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the posterior margin obliquely rounded at the sides, the surface nearly impunctate, elytra broader at the base than the thorax, convex, shining, the surface very finely and closely punctured; the breast black, the legs flavous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as half the tibiae, anterior cavities closed.

Carin Chebà.

Closely allied to *O. nigripes*, Olivier but less than half the size and to be separated from that and a few nearly similarly coloured species by the nearly impunctate thorax, the extremely fine punctuation of the elytra and the black breast.

150. ***Candezea longicornis***, n. sp.

Testaceous, the base of the head, the breast, the last abdominal segment and the tibiae and tarsi, black; thorax impunctate, elytra testaceous, the lateral margins narrowly black.

♂. Antennae longer than the body, the elytra with several excavations at the base bounded by elevated ridges.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, the base black, the lower portion testaceous, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, the antennae very long and slender extending beyond the apex of the elytra, the basal two joints testaceous, the intermediate one fuscous, the terminal joints obscure fulvous, the third joint double the length of the second one; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides and the anterior margin nearly straight, the posterior one rounded, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, pale testaceous; scutellum black; elytra extremely minutely and closely punctured, of the same colour as the thorax, the extreme lateral margin black, the base with a pear-shaped excavation the edges of which are raised, below it and at the sides is another much more shallow depression; the last joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibia, the latter with a long spine; anterior coxal cavities closed; elytral epipleurae deeply concave and continued to the apex.

Bhamo. A single specimen.

151. ***Candezea marginipennis***, n. sp.

Flavous, the head and thorax fulvous, the latter impressed, finely punctate, elytra extremely minutely punctured, flavous, narrowly margined with black, the tibiae and tarsi black.

*Var.* Elytra without a black margin.

Length 2-2  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head reddish-fulvous, impunctate, the frontal elevations well marked, joined at the apex, antennae long and slender, flavous, the apex of each joint fuscous, the third joint twice as long as the second, the third double the length of the third joint; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight at the base, rounded before the middle, the anterior margin rather concave, the posterior one oblique at the sides, the surface with a transverse depression, fulvous, extremely finely punctured; scutellum black; elytra as finely punctured as the thorax, all the margins (the lateral more broadly) black, elytral epipleurae continued below the middle, the breast piceous, the abdomen and femora flavous, the tibiae mucronate, black as well as the tarsi, the anterior tibiae without spine, the first joint of the posterior tarsi, half the length of the tibiae; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chebà.

In one specimen the underside is entirely flavous as well as the elytra, the breast however as well as the pygidium in both specimens are fulvous.

152. **Candezea apicalis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae and the tarsi black, thorax finely punctured, elytra more strongly and evenly punctate, fulvous, the apical portion piceous, this colour surrounding a pale flavous spot.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, eyes large, antennae extending to about half the length of the elytra, black, the second and third joints equal, very short, the apical joints shorter than the intermediate ones; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides slightly, the posterior margin strongly rounded, the surface transversely convex, finely and rather sparingly punctured; elytra more distinctly punctured, the punctures very evenly distributed and somewhat



regularly arranged, the apex with a yellowish spot surrounded with piceous; metatarsus of the posterior legs much longer than the following joints together, elytral epipleurae continued below the middle, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevà. A single specimen.

153. *Candezea ornata*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, thorax very minutely punctured, shining, elytra extremely closely and finely punctured, black, a broad transverse band at the middle, flavous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Of convex and medially slightly widened shape, very shining, black, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations very narrowly transverse, bounded by a deep transverse groove behind and continued into an acutely raised ridge between the antennae, these nearly extending to the end of the elytra, black, the first joint more or less dark fulvous, the second and third joints very small, equal, the following joints elongate, pubescent; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides and the posterior margin rounded, with a narrow margin, the posterior angles nearly obsolete, the surface very minutely and closely punctured, scutellum small, black, elytra rather more distinctly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation extremely close, the surface black, shining, with a broad flavous central band not quite extending to the suture, its lower edge slightly concave, apex of the elytra rounded, their epipleurae continued below the middle, tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevà.

154. *Monolepta marginata*, n. sp.

Testaceous, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) the head, breast and the last abdominal segment black; thorax impunctate;

elytra extremely finely punctured, testaceous, all the margins very narrowly black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, black, antennae about half the length of the body, black, the three or four basal joints testaceous, the second and third joint small, equal; thorax one half broader than long, the sides straight, the surface impunctate, testaceous; elytra extremely minutely punctured, of the same colour as the thorax, narrowly margined with black, the basal margin a little more broadly so, elytral epipleurae continued below the middle; legs testaceous, the tibiae and tarsi nearly black; the breast and the last abdominal segment black, the latter in the male deeply longitudinally depressed; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevà.

155. **Monolepta birmanensis**, n. sp.

Black, the head, antennae, the thorax and the four anterior legs flavous, thorax extremely finely punctured, elytra black punctured like the thorax, a transverse narrow band below the middle, yellowish-white.

*Var.* Elytra with the apex also whitish.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, flavous or pale fulvous, the frontal elevations entirely indistinct, the labrum piceous, antennae about two thirds the length of the body, flavous, the second and third joints very short, equal, the fourth longer than the preceding two together; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin rounded, the surface rather convex, scarcely perceptibly punctured; scutellum black; elytra convex, black, shining, scarcely more distinctly punctured than the thorax, with a transverse regular shaped narrow whitish band immediately below the middle, underside black, the four anterior legs flavous, the posterior tibiae and tarsi black, the last abdominal segment, whitish; elytral epipleurae obsolete below the middle.

Carin Chevà.

Apparently closely allied to *M. albofasciata*, Jac. from Java but differing in the colour of the head, antennae and underside, of the variety there is only a single specimen before me only differing in the white apex of the elytra.

156. **Monolepta alboplagiata**, n. sp.

Black, the basal joints of the antennae, the thorax and the legs flavous, elytra very finely punctured, black, each with a round white spot before and another below the middle.

Length 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head black, shining and impunctate, the frontal elevations distinct, eyes large, antennae extending to rather more than half the length of the elytra, slender, black, the lower three joints flavous; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin but moderately rounded, the surface convex, flavous, impunctate; scutellum black; elytra very finely punctured with a large round spot before and another below the middle, white; legs flavous, the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Bhamo and Palon (Pegu).

157. **Monolepta albofasciata**, JAC.

I overlooked that I have already used this name for a *Monolepta* from Java and therefore alter the above name to *M. fasciatipennis*.

158. **Monolepta gestroi**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the head at the base, the antennae (the basal joints excepted) and the legs more or less black, the thorax flavous, impunctate, elytra nearly impunctate, reddish-fulvous, the basal margin and two transverse narrow bands below the middle, black, the space between the latter flavous.

*Var.* The antennae and the legs more or less flavous.

Length 2 lines.

Of rather elongate and convex shape, the head black at the vertex, impunctate, the lower portion flavous, the labrum black, antennae short, black, the lower three joints flavous, the second and third joints very short, the intermediate ones slightly widened; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, narrowed in front, the surface scarcely perceptibly punctured, elytra not more strongly punctured than the thorax, reddish fulvous, with a narrow transverse yellowish-white band below the middle bounded above and below by a narrow black band, the basal margin also narrowly black; elytral epipleurae disappearing below the middle, legs nearly black, all the tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the following joints together.

Palon (Pegu).

This species closely resembles in its elytral markings *M. orientalis*, Jac. but in that insect the head is entirely flavous, the breast is black, the black bands which surround the flavous band are curved and the shape of the insect is short and more convex.

159. ***Monolepta feae***, n. sp.

Flavous, the base of the head, the breast, pygidium and the tibiae and tarsi black; the thorax impunctate, elytra very minutely punctured, the sutural and lateral margin black, the base with a narrow rufous band margined with black.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head with a few minute punctures at the vertex, the latter black, the frontal tubercles and the clypeus flavous, antennae two-third the length of the body, flavous, the second joint small, the third one half longer, the other joints very slender and elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, pale flavous, the sides nearly straight, the posterior margin slightly rounded, the surface without impression, impunctate, scutellum black; elytra very finely and closely punctured, pale flavous, the su-

tural and lateral margin narrowly black, the basal margin and the shoulders with a rufous narrow band, margined with black below, its lower edge deeply indented at the middle; underside and the femora flavous, the last abdominal segment, the pygidium above, the breast and the tibiae and tarsi black; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevâ. Several specimens.

160. **Monolepta clypeata**, JAC.

I find the coxal cavities in this species open, it must therefore find its place in *Luperodes*.

161. **Hyphaenia submetallica**, n. sp.

Obscure dark metallic blue below; the thorax fulvous with a violaceous gloss, elytra metallic violaceous, closely punctured; legs flavous, the tarsi fuscous, the antennae longer than the body, black, the basal joint fulvous.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Of narrowly elongate shape, the head very broad, impunctate, the vertex violaceous, the lower portion flavous, the anterior edge of the clypeus straight, the antennae extending beyond the apex of the elytra, black, the basal joint obscure fulvous, the second joint very short, the third and fourth elongate, equal, the seventh to the ninth joints curved, all the joints with a long fringe of hairs at their outer margin; thorax one half broader than long, very slightly narrowed at the base, all the margins nearly straight, the disc bifoveolate, impunctate, fulvous with a distinct metallic violaceous gloss; scutellum black; elytra closely and finely punctured with traces of longitudinal impressed lines, violaceous; legs slender, flavous, the tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following three joints together; claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chevâ.

Much larger than *H. pilicornis*, Motsch. and differing according to the description in the colour of the head and legs. A single specimen.

162. **Aenidea crassipalpis**, n. sp.

Testaceous, the base of the head and the thorax fulvous, impunctate; thorax deeply transversely sulcate; elytra black, depressed below the base, nearly impunctate.

♂. Head bituberculate anteriorly, the palpi enormously dilated.

Length 3 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, the vertex fulvous, the lower portion pale testaceous, the space between the eyes excavated, with a pointed tubercle at each side, below which is a tuft of hair, the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi enormously widened, terminal joint extremely short, truncate; antennae slender, entirely flavous, the terminal joints shorter; thorax transverse, nearly twice as broad than long, the disc with a deep transverse sulcation, not extending to the sides, the surface impunctate, fulvous; scutellum fulvous; elytra with a transverse depression below the base, black with a slight bluish tint, scarcely perceptibly punctured, rather opaque; underside and legs testaceous.

Kawkareet in Tenasserim.

A single specimen, much distinguished by the unusual development of the palpi.

163. **Solenia abdominalis**, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae, tibiae, tarsi and the abdomen black, thorax transverse, very finely punctate, elytra metallic dark blue, rather finely and irregularly punctured.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Oblong-ovate, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations broadly trigonate, the labrum and mandibles fulvous, antennae

extending to half the length of the elytra, black, the first joint more or less fulvous, the second short, the third twice as long, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded at the middle, the anterior angles produced outwards, the surface extremely finely punctured, the basal margin with a short perpendicular groove at each side; scutellum fulvous; elytra widened towards the middle, finely, irregularly but not very closely punctured, the punctuation at the sides stronger and more regularly arranged in rows.

Carin Chebà; Malewoon and Thagatà in Tenasserim.

This species may be known from its allies by the colour of the legs and the abdomen, also by the very transversely shaped thorax.

164. *Solenia integricollis*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, obscure piceous or fulvous below, the basal joints of the antennae, the head thorax and legs flavous, thorax without basal grooves, elytra metallic dark blue, very minutely punctured.

♀. Elytra costate at the sides, more distinctly punctured.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines.

♂. Head impunctate, fulvous, the frontal tubercles distinct, antennae nearly as long as the body, black, the lower three or four joints flavous, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax about one half broader than long, the sides distinctly narrowed at the base, rounded at the middle, the anterior angles acute, the surface rather convex, impunctate and without the usual longitudinal basal grooves, flavous; scutellum fulvous; elytra rather cylindrical and convex, the apex rounded, the punctuation very fine and semiregularly arranged, the shoulders rather prominent, the underside varied with piceous, the margin of the abdominal segments generally flavous, the legs entirely of that colour.

Carin Chebà.

This species, although possessing all the structural characters of the genus, differs from any of its allies in the want of the thoracic grooves; the female is of much larger size, the elytra are more widened posteriorly, much more strongly punctured and the interstices at the sides below the shoulder are raised into two or three longitudinal costae which however only extend to the middle, the thorax is also more transversely shaped; the male is of a more elongate shape than is the case in most of its allies.

### *Eumelepta*, n. gen.

Oblong-ovate, antennae short, the joints submoniliform, thorax transversely convex, elytra semi-regularly punctured, their epipleurae continued below the middle, the four posterior tibiae mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together; claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities closed; prosternum narrow but distinct.

The insect for which I am obliged to propose this genus has the appearance of a small species of *Monolepta*, from this and allied other genera, the present genus differs in the short antennae, the joints of which are for the most part scarcely longer than broad, the prolonged elytral epipleurae and the distinct prosternum. *Eumelepta* seems to be allied to *Ergana*, Chap. but differs in the structure of the antennae.

#### 165. *Eumelepta biplagiata*, n. sp.

Black, the antennae and the legs fulvous or flavous, thorax flavous, impunctate; elytra finely and closely punctured black, the disc yellowish-white, the tibiae and tarsi more or less piceous.

Length 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, black, shining, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, the frontal tubercles narrowly transverse, the anterior edge of the clypeus fulvous, palpi obscure fulvous, rather slender, the terminal joint acute; antennae only extending



to the base of the elytra, robust, obscure dark fulvous or fuscous, the basal three joints flavous, the intermediate joints rather triangular, but slightly longer than broad, the third joint more slender than the others and about half longer than the second joint; thorax transversely convex, rather more than one half broader than long, the angles not produced, the sides rounded, the anterior margin straight, the posterior one rounded, the surface with some extremely fine punctures, flavous; scutellum black; elytra very finely punctured in closely approached rows, the disc occupied by a large oval whitish patch surrounded by the narrowly black sutural and lateral margins, this latter colour however widened at the base and the apex; underside black, the legs flavous; the tibiae and tarsi more or less fuscous.

Carin Asciiui Chebà, Carin Chebà.

#### Doryida, BALY.

Body oblong, narrowed posteriorly, glabrous, the antennae filiform, widely separated; thorax strongly transverse, scutellum broad, triangular, elytra semi-regularly punctured, their epipleurae indistinct below the middle, legs rather short and robust, the tibiae simple and unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum distinct, rather convex, the mesosternum slightly produced, its apex truncate, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

I have given a more lengthy description of this genus in which a certain number of structural characters combine which are scarcely to be found amongst the large tribe of the *Galerucinae*; the genus resembles strongly *Chalcophana* amongst the *Eumolpidae*; the distantly placed antennae further help to create this impression, as well as the distinct prosternum; the posterior femora are slightly incrassate but not sufficiently so to consider the insect as belonging to the *Halticinae*; the slightly produced mesosternum and the unarmed tibiae agrees with Chapuis' group

of *Hylaspinæ* and near *Callima*, where it has also been placed by this author.

166. **Doryida Mouhoti**, BALY.

Oblong, convex, narrowed posteriorly, fulvous or flavous, thorax closely punctured at the sides, more finely so at the disc, the latter with a central black spot, elytra strongly and closely semi-regularly punctured, two spots at the base, two at the middle and a transverse spot near the apex, black.

*Var. a.* Obscure fulvous, the thorax spotted with piceous, the elytral spots nearly indistinct.

*Var. b.* Entirely fulvous.

*Var. c.* The thorax and elytral nearly black.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, the lower portion finely and closely punctured, the space between the eyes broad, transversely grooved, frontal elevations and carina absent, the clypeus broadly transverse, scarcely raised, palpi slender, antennae scarcely extending to half the length of the elytra fulvous, the first joint slender and elongate, not much thickened, the second joint short, the third shorter than the fourth, the rest nearly equal; thorax at least three times as broad as long, the anterior margin concave, the posterior one of the same shape, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed in front, the anterior angles slightly widened and obliquely produced, the surface very closely and distinctly punctured at the sides, more finely and sparingly so at the disc, the latter fulvous with an elongate central black spot; scutellum piceous margined with dark fulvous; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, obsolete depressed below the base, closely and rather strongly punctured anteriorly in semi-regular rows, more finely punctate towards the apex, a spot on the shoulder, another near the scutellum, two spots placed transversely across the middle (the inner one of which is of more transverse shape) and a transverse short band near the apex, black; underside and legs fulvous.

Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m. December.

In the varieties the spots are either confluent and indistinct as the ground colour is a dark fulvous, or the elytra and the thorax are nearly black, while one specimen is entirely of fulvous colour without any spots; the underside and legs show however no variation in that respect.

*Anthiphula*, n. gen.

Narrowly-elongate, the antennae long and filiform, the thorax subquadrate, strongly widened in front without depression, elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleurae extremely broad, continued to the apex, legs robust, the tibiae unarmed, the first joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the second joint, claws appendiculate, prosternum narrow but distinct, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

The small insect for which I propose the present genus seems to be one of those transitional forms difficult to classify on account of having some structural characters peculiar to either the *Galerucinae* or *Halticinae*, thus, the scarcely thickened hind femora agreeing with the former and the distinct prosternum and very broad elytral epipleurae with the latter group; although the legs are proportionately robust, the posterior femora not being particularly thickened I have therefore placed the insect for the present amongst the *Galerucinae* where it may find its place near *Anthipha* on account of the distinct prosternum and unarmed tibiae.

167. *Anthiphula semifulva*, n. sp.

Pale fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennae fuscous, thorax entirely impunctate, elytra fusco-violaceous and finely ( $\sigma$ ) or fulvous and more strongly punctured ( $\varphi$ ) the base convex.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines.

$\sigma$ . Head impunctate, not longer than broad, the frontal elevations strongly developed, broadly transverse, the penultimate joint of the palpi thickened, the antennae more than half the

length of the body, the lower three joints fulvous, the rest fuscous, all the joints rather robust, the second joint short, the third nearly double as long, the fourth slightly longer than the preceding joints, the rest rather elongate, equal; thorax scarcely one half broader than long, very strongly narrowed at the base, the sides strongly rounded before the middle, the anterior angles rather strongly produced outwards, the surface convex, impunctate, fulvous; elytra narrowly parallel, the basal portion raised, the surface extremely finely punctured in irregular rows, the punctuation almost entirely absent at the apex, the colour obsoletely fuscous with a violaceous tint, elytral epipleurae very broad, extending to the apex; all the femora rather robust.

Teinzò.

A single male and female specimen taken « in copula » are contained in this collection, the female insect is larger, entirely pale fulvous in colour and the elytral punctuation is much stronger than in the male.

168. *Neolepta ruficollis*, n. sp.

Fulvous, the antennae, tibiae and tarsi, black, the head and thorax rufous, the latter finely punctured, elytra very closely punctured, yellowish-white, narrowly margined with black.

Length 1-1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations very distinct, nearly contiguous, lower part of face yellowish, antennae black, the second and third joints very small, the following joints rather compressed, nearly equal; thorax about one half broader than long, slightly narrowed in front, the lateral and posterior margin rounded, the surface with a very feeble transverse depression at the sides, finely and closely punctured, rufous; scutellum fulvous; elytra rather convex, very closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, yellowish-white, all the margins very narrowly black, underside fulvous, the femora pale flavous, the tibiae and tarsi black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length

of the tibiae, the latter mucronate, anterior coxal cavities closed.

Carin Chebá.

In coloration, this species is not unlike *N. biplagiata*, Jac. from Sumatra, but in that insect the first joint of the antennae is flavous, the elytra are more finely punctured and have a transverse pale spot each, placed at the middle.

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LIST OF THE PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA

OBTAINED BY SIG. L. FEA IN BURMA

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SAGRINAE.

Sagra brevipes, n. sp.		Sagra carbunculus, Hope
» multipunctata, n. sp.		» Petelii, Lac.
» Mouhoti, Baly		» femorata, Drury

DONACINAE.

Donacia aeraria, Baly

CRIOCERINAE.

Lema femorata, Guér.		Lema atrocaerulea, Clark.
» Lacordairei, Baly		» robusta, n. sp.
» haematomelas, Lac.		» mandibularis, n. sp.
» Wallacei, Jac.		» dimidiatipennis, n. sp.
» rugifrons, n. sp.		» Feae, n. sp.
» semifulva, n. sp.		» palonensis, n. sp.
» Stevensi, Baly		Crioceris seminigra, n. sp.
» rufotestacea, Clark		» subpolita, Motsch.
» palpalis, Lac.		» impressa, Fab.
» cyanea, Fab.		» quadripustulata, Fab.
» coromandeliana, Fab.		» semipunctata, Fab.
» obscuritarsis, n. sp.		» gibba, Baly
» birmanica, n. sp.		» humeralis, n. sp.

## MEGALOPODINAE.

<i>Temnaspis nigripennis</i> , n. sp. » Mouhoti, Baly	<i>Temnaspis nigroplagiata</i> , n. sp. » flavicornis, n. sp.
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## CLYTRINAE.

<i>Clytra palliata</i> , Fab. » 12 maculata, Fab. » annamita, Lefèv. <i>Diapromorpha melanophthalma</i> , Lac. » melanopus, Lac. » gigantea, n. sp. » coerulea, n. sp. » melanocephala, n. sp. <i>Aspidolopha costata</i> , n. sp. » thoracica, n. sp. » coerulea, n. sp. » Buqueti, Lac.	<i>Aspidolopha rugosa</i> , Jac. <i>Gynandrophthalma divisa</i> , n. sp. » sexmaculata, n. sp. » 8 maculata, n. sp. » 10 notata, n. sp. » pictipennis, n. sp. » birmanica, n. sp. » cochinchinensis, Lefèv. » sp. ? <i>Melitonoma indica</i> , n. sp. » affinc, n. sp.
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## CRYPTOCEPHALIDAE.

<i>Coenobius birmanicus</i> , n. sp. <i>Cryptocephalus birmanicus</i> , n. sp. » indicus, Suffr. » sannio, Redt. » unifasciatus, n. sp. » angulatofasciatus, n. sp. » Feae, n. sp.	<i>Cryptocephalus flavicinctus</i> , n. sp. » analis, Oliv. » Gestroi, n. sp. » sp. ? <i>Melixanthus bimaculicollis</i> , Baly <i>Dioryetus castaneus</i> , n. sp. » grandis, Baly
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## CHLAMYDAE.

*Chlamys Feae*, n. sp.

## EUMOLPIDAE.

<i>Chrysolampra varicolor</i> , n. sp. » curvipes, n. sp. » piccipes, Baly » minuta, n. sp. » sp. ? » sp. ?	<i>Nodostoma biplagiatum</i> , n. sp. » nigrofasciatum, n. sp. » subcostatum, n. sp. » aeneipenne, Baly » puncticolle, Lef. » (Cleorina) aeneomicans, Baly
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- Nodostoma semicaeruleum*, n. sp.  
 » *bellum*, n. sp.  
 » *imperiale*, Baly  
 » *capitatum*, n. sp.  
 » *bhamoense*, n. sp.  
 » *denticolle*, n. sp.  
 » *bimaculicolle*, n. sp.  
 » *fulvipes*, Baly  
 » *brevicolle*, Jac.  
 » *Faeae*, n. sp.  
 » *birmanicum*, n. sp.  
 » *indicum*, Jac.  
 » *apicipes*, Jac.  
 » *violaceo-fasciatum*, n. sp.  
 » *semipurpureum*, n. sp.  
 » sp. ?  
*Nephusus* (*Nephus* Jac. \*) *femoratus*, n. sp.  
*Nodina chalcosoma*, Baly  
 » *pusilla*, Motsch.  
 » *parvula*, n. sp.  
 » *birmanica*, n. sp.  
 » *robusta*, n. sp.  
*Callisina quadripustulata*, Baly  
*Abirus Harmandi*, Lefèv.  
 » *antennatus*, n. sp.  
*Lophea melancholica*, Baly  
*Scelodonta strigicollis*, Motsch.  
 » *vittata*, Oliv.  
*Pachnephorus plagiatus*, n. sp.  
*Aoria nigripes*, Baly  
 » *semicostata*, n. sp.  
 » *fulvifrons*, n. sp.  
 » *nigrita*, n. sp.  
 » *5 maculata*, Bates  
*Aulacolepis decorata*, Baly  
 » *Mouhoti*, Baly  
*Aulexis tibialis*, n. sp.  
 » *varians*, Baly  
*Demotina Balyi*, n. sp.  
*Demotina serraticollis*, Baly  
*Demotina semifasciata*, n. sp.  
*Lypesthes ater*, Motsch.  
*Pseudopiomera pallidicornis*, n. sp.  
*Heteraspis hirta*, Fab.  
 » *vestita*, Baly  
 » *quadrifasciata*, n. sp.  
 » *clypeata*, n. sp.  
 » *variegata*, n. sp.  
 » *parvula*, n. sp.  
 » *nitida*, n. sp.  
 » *viridis*, Jac.  
 » *hebe*, Baly  
 » *bhamoensis*, n. sp.  
*Cleorina nobilis*, Lefèv.  
 » *morosa*, Lefèv.  
*Rhyparida bimaculata*, n. sp.  
 » *aterrima*, n. sp.  
*Mouhotina birmanica*, n. sp.  
*Cleoporus plagiatus*, n. sp.  
 » *birmanicus*, n. sp.  
*Colasposoma pulcherrimum*, Baly  
 » *transversicolle*, n. sp.  
 » *multipunctatum*, n. sp.  
 » *capitatum*, n. sp.  
 » *Downesi*, Baly  
 » *igneicolle*, Baly  
 » *coeruleatum*, Baly  
 » *asperatum*, Lefèv. (*ornaticolle*, var. Jac.).  
 » *nigriventre*, Baly  
 » *obliteratum*, Jac. var.  
*Acrothinium violaceum*, n. sp.  
*Corynodes Mouhoti*, Baly  
 » *pyrospilotus*, Baly  
 » *pretiosus*, Baly  
 » *approximans*, Baly  
 » *gratiosus*, Baly  
 » *chalybeus*, Marsch.  
 » (?) *fulvicollis*, n. sp.

<i>Corynodes peregrinus</i> , Fuessly	<i>Colaspoides igneicollis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>antennatus</i> , Fab.	» <i>Feae</i> , n. sp. .
» <i>caeruleatus</i> , Baly	» <i>laevicollis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>birmanicus</i> , n. sp.	» <i>Laportei</i> , Baly var. ?
» <i>dilaticollis</i> , n. sp.	» <i>pallidula</i> , <sup>r</sup> n. sp.
» <i>pulcher</i> , Baly	» <i>cognata</i> , Baly

## CHRYSOMELINAE

<i>Agasta formosa</i> , Hope	<i>Plagiodera marginipennis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Chrysomela aurichalcea</i> , Mannerh.	<i>Phytodecta chrysomeloides</i> , n. sp.
» <i>Stevensi</i> , Baly	<i>Paropsides pardalis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>stictica</i> , Stål	» <i>nigropunctatus</i> , n. sp.
<i>Eumela cyanicollis</i> , Hope	<i>Paralina indica</i> , Hope
<i>Lygaria Westermanni</i> , Stål	<i>Chalcolampra</i> 18 <i>guttata</i> , F.

## HALTICINAE.

<i>Lactica bipustulata</i> , n. sp.	<i>Hypphasis limbatipennis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Haltica</i> ( <i>Graptodera</i> ) <i>foveicollis</i> , n. sp.	» <i>unicolor</i> , n. sp.
» <i>cyanea</i> , Weber	» <i>femoralis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Euphitrea assamensis</i> , Baly	» <i>Balyi</i> , n. sp.
<i>Sphaerometopa intermedia</i> , n. sp.	» <i>bipustulata</i> , Baly
<i>Sphaeroderma piceicollis</i> , n. sp.	» <i>inornata</i> , n. sp.
» <i>geminata</i> , Jac.	» <i>distincta</i> , n. sp.
» <i>biplagiata</i> , n. sp.	» <i>intermedia</i> , n. sp.
» ( <i>Eucycla</i> ) <i>varipes</i> , Jac.	<i>Oedionychis birmanica</i> , n. sp.
» <i>varipennis</i> , n. sp.	» <i>Mouhoti</i> , Baly
» <i>nigrita</i> , n. sp.	<i>Enneamera apicalis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>antennata</i> , n. sp.	» <i>variabilis</i> , Baly
» <i>birmanica</i> , n. sp.	» <i>limbatipennis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>terminata</i> , n. sp.	» <i>birmanica</i> , n. sp.
» <i>discicollis</i> , n. sp.	<i>Pseudodera bifasciata</i> , n. sp.
» <i>ornata</i> , Baly	<i>Orthaea viridipennis</i> , n. sp.
» <i>pallidicornis</i> , n. sp.	<i>Longitarsus birmanicus</i> , n. sp.
» <i>acutangula</i> , n. sp.	» <i>rangoonensis</i> , n. sp.
<i>Argopus indicus</i> , n. sp.	» <i>sp.</i> ?
<i>Argopistes nigromarginatus</i> , n. sp.	» <i>sp.</i> ?
<i>Sphaerophysa</i> (?) <i>piceicollis</i> , n. sp.	<i>Chaetocnema subcostata</i> , n. sp.
<i>Nisotra Bowringi</i> , Baly	» <i>birmanica</i> , n. sp.
<i>Hyphasis Feae</i> , n. sp.	» <i>Duvivieri</i> , n. sp.
» <i>nigricornis</i> , Baly	<i>Sebaethe pallidipennis</i> , Baly



*Sebaethe lusca*, Fab.  
 » *4 maculata*, n. sp.  
 » *reticollis*, n. sp.  
 » *nigricornis*, Baly  
 » *elongata*, n. sp.  
 » *immaculata*, n. sp.  
*Amphimela Mouhoti*, Chap.  
*Argopistoides 7-punctata*, n. sp.  
*Aphthona birmanica*, n. sp.  
*Clitea picta*, Baly  
*Podontia affinis*, Grönd.

*Podontia 14 punctata*, Linn.  
*Ophrida marmorea*, Wiedem.  
*Crepidodera obscurifasciata*, n. sp.  
 » *orientalis*, n. sp.  
*Aphthonella bhamoensis*, n. sp.  
*Allomorpha sericea*, n. sp.  
*Cerotrus nigromarginatus*, n. sp.  
 » *bimaculatus*, Jae.  
 » *apicalis*, n. sp.  
*Hespera sericea*, Weise

## GALERUCINAE.

*Oides bipunctata*, Fab.  
 » *indica*, Baly  
 » *pectoralis*, ° Clark.  
*Aulacophora foveicollis*, Küst.  
 » *cornuta*, Baly  
 » *rosea*, Fab.  
 » *palliata*, Fab.  
 » *atripennis*, Fab.  
 » *similis*, Oliv.  
 » *melanocephala*, n. sp.  
 » *semifusca*, n. sp.  
 » *intermedia*, n. sp.  
 » *Gestroi*, n. sp.  
 » *coffea*, Hornst.  
 » *bicolor*, Web. var.  
 » *bhamoensis*, n. sp.  
 » sp.?  
*Bonesia Balyi*, n. sp.  
*Morphosphaera sumatrana*, Jac.  
*Clitena cyanea*, Clark  
*Hoplasoma ventralis*, Baly  
 » *annamita*, Alld.  
*Paridea thoracica*, Baly  
 » *foveipennis*, n. sp.  
 » *bifurcata*, n. sp.  
 » *ruficollis*, n. sp.  
 » *cornuta*, n. sp.  
 » *divisa*, n. sp.

*Paridea unifasciata*, n. sp.  
 » *perplexa*, Baly  
 » *nigripennis*, n. sp.  
 » sp. ?  
*Pseudocophora birmanica*, n. sp.  
 » *uniplagiata*, Jac.  
 » *pectoralis*, Baly  
*Cneorane fulvicornis*, n. sp.  
 » *subaenea*, n. sp.  
 » *orientalis*, n. sp.  
 » *Feae*, n. sp.  
 » *fulvicollis*, Baly  
 » *cariosipennis*, Fairm.  
*Mimastra gracilicornis*, n. sp.  
 » *polita*, n. sp.  
 » *apicalis*, Baly  
 » *hirsuta*, n. sp.  
 » *longicornis*, n. sp.  
*Luperodes 12-maculatus*, n. sp.  
 » *piceicollis*, n. sp.  
 » (sub *Monolepta*) *clypeatus*, n. sp.  
 » *impressipennis*, n. sp.  
 » *subrugosus*, n. sp.  
 » *tarsalis*, n. sp.  
 » *pygidialis*, n. sp.  
*Luperus flavovittis*, Motsch.  
 » *constricticollis*, n. sp.  
*Galerucella melancholica*, n. sp.

- Galerucella albipilosa*, n. sp.  
*Pseudadimonia variolosa*, Hope  
*Diorhabda brevicornis*, n. sp.  
*Lochmaea birmanica*, n. sp.  
   » *rugosa*, Jac.  
*Malaxia viridis*, Jac.  
   » *pallipes*, n. sp.  
   » *flavivirens*, Fairm.  
   » *assamensis*, Jac.  
*Sastroides birmanica*, n. sp.  
   » *parvula*, n. sp.  
*Menippus dimidiaticornis*, n. sp.  
*Haplosonyx sublaevicollis*, n. sp.  
   » *scutellata*, Baly  
   » *varipes*, n. sp.  
   » *orientalis*, n. sp.  
   » *ornata*, n. sp.  
   » *inornata*, n. sp.  
   » *sp.?*  
*Sphenoraia 12 maculata*, n. sp.  
   » *fulgida*, Redt.  
   » *indica*, Duviv.  
   » *imitans*, n. sp.  
*Leptarthra Dohrni*, Baly  
*Merista fraterna*, Baly  
*Cynorta melanocephala*, n. sp.  
   » *subaenea*, n. sp.  
   » *violacea*, n. sp.  
*Cerophysa fulvicollis*, n. sp.  
   » *monstrosa*, n. sp.  
*Sastra fulvicornis*, n. sp.  
   » (*Sastroides*) *crassipalpis*, Jac.  
*Pseudoides bivittata*, n. sp.  
*Agelastica (?) flava*, n. sp.  
   » *sp.?*  
*Characa (?) alboplagiata*, n. sp.  
*Malacosoma nigricolle*, n. sp.  
   » *flaviventris*, Motsch.  
*Anthipha puncticollis*, n. sp.  
   » *concolor*, n. sp.  
   » *birmanica*, n. sp.  
   » *postica*, Baly  
*Anthipha flavofasciata*, Baly  
   » *semicoerulea*, Jac. var.  
   » *Feae*, n. sp.  
   » *pubescens*, n. sp.  
   » *inornata*, n. sp.  
   » *antennata*, n. sp.  
   » *laevicollis*, n. sp.  
   » *sp.?*  
   » *sp.?*  
   » *sp.?*  
   » *sp.?*  
*Atysa (?) albofasciata*, n. sp.  
*Agetocera mirabilis*, Hope  
   » *Hopci*, Baly  
*Doryxena geniculata*, Baly  
*Eumelepta biplagiata*, n. sp.  
*Taphinella nigripennis*, n. sp.  
*Buphonida piceo-limbata*, n. sp.  
   » *pallida*, n. sp.  
*Anthiphula semifulva*, n. sp.  
*Doryida Mouhoti*, Baly  
*Monolepta elongatula*, Boh.  
   » *multimaculata*, n. sp.  
   » *orientalis*, n. sp.  
   » *albofasciata*, n. sp.  
   » *modesta*, n. sp.  
   » *signata*, Oliv.  
   » *flavofasciata*, n. sp.  
   » *marginata*, n. sp.  
   » *Gestroï*, n. sp.  
   » *birmanensis*, n. sp.  
   » *latefascia*, Motsch.  
   » *suturalis*, Motsch.  
   » *alboplagiata*, n. sp.  
   » *Feae*, n. sp.  
   » *javana*, Jac.  
   » *sp.?*  
*Ochrarea nigripes*, Oliv.  
   » *divisa*, n. sp.  
   » *pallida*, n. sp.  
   » *rufo-basalis*, n. sp.  
*Candezea Feae*, n. sp.

Candezea longicornis, n. sp.	Aenidea crassipalpis, n. sp.
» ornata, n. sp.	Syoplia javanensis, Jac.
» marginipennis, n. sp.	Dorydea (?) indica, n. sp.
» opaca, Jac.	» basalis, n. sp.
» apicalis, n. sp.	Platyxantha gracilis, n. sp.
Neolepta ruficollis, n. sp.	Solenia indica, n. sp.
Hyphaenia submetallica, n. sp.	» abdominalis, n. sp.
Phyllobrotica (Hoplasoma) (?) unicolor Oliv.	» integricollis, n. sp.
Aenidea sumatrensis, Jac.	» collaris, Baly

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